NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Royal Oak, Michigan | May 16, 1938 | Subscription: Three Dollars Per Year | 10¢

A MESSAGE TO READERS
BY Father Coughlin

THE TRAGEDY OF MOTHER INDIA
Ben Marcin

THIS WEEK'S NEWS THIS WEEK

A DIRT FARMER SPEAKS
Matt Grennan

THE STORY OF THE POOR
Joseph Bondy

DICTATORSHIP BY DELEGATION
Edward Lodge Curran

CIVILIZATION'S MASTER
Robert H. Hemphill

ALL 50 QUESTIONS in "America Today" CONTEST

VOL. 1A NO. 11

Plowing-Under the G-Men

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Dillinger's ghost is clapping his murderous hands in glee. Baby Face Nelson is applauding the New Deal. High holiday reigns for every kidnaper, thug, murderer, stick-up man and bandit. Why?

Congress is plowing-under J. Edgar Hoover and the G-Men.

Last week, acting under the instruction of the New Deal, Congress refused to appropriate enough money for the G-Men to carry on.

One-half of these outstanding, fearless heroes have been forced out of their jobs for the entire month of June—and perhaps forever—because the miserly sum of six million dollars could not be found by Congress to fight crime.

Money for navy bills to protect the oil interests in China!

Money for WPA dolesters!

Money for burning wheat and plowing under cotton!

Money for confiscating homes and farms!

Money for influencing votes to pass the scurrilous reorganization bill!

Money for McNutt's palaces in the Philippines!

Money for Senator Minton's smear committee!

Money for cracking down on industry!

Money for perpetuating the racket of the money changers!

But not enough money for Hoover and the G-Men to battle kidnaping, high crime and banditry.

What is the reason?

Is the New Deal jealous of Edgar Hoover? Is it true that Morgenthau wants to take over this department after he and Congress smear it and indict it for failure?

Is it their game to discredit Hoover and hand his job over to Frank Prince, Morgenthau's henchman?

Social Justice

MAY 16, 1938

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Volume 1A Number 11

Father Coughlin Replies . . .

Addressing a letter to one of his friends now hospitalized at Santa Fe, New Mexico, Father Coughlin said:

"It will be almost impossible for you to regain your physical health unless your mental attitude is cheerful and bright. Although you are disabled, your case can be cured easily. During the process of cure you must be resigned to the will of God; you must be patient; you must spread a good influence amongst those who are hospitalized with you; you must obey stringently the rules and regulations imposed upon you by the doctors and the nurses. Above all, offer up your sufferings to Jesus Christ who suffered so much for you.

"I am glad to report to you that the officials at the hospital are of the opinion that you will make a rapid recovery provided you do not succumb to moroseness and homesickness."

A correspondent states: "It has been the policy of your paper to maintain that bank credit controls prices, values and the purchasing power of the dollar. Why is it," he asks, "we did not have high prices in 1930 when bank credit was inflated?"

Bank credit as it exists in this nation has little to do with prices or values or inflation. The reason is simple; for bank credit is only fictitious credit. It is not issued against real assets dollar for dollar, but is issued 10 and 20 and 30 times in excess of the real assets owned by the bank.

Approximately 95 per cent of all the money in the United States was bank credit. However, it should have been called debt money instead of wealth money.

The only influence on prices or on inflation results from the issuance of real credit or real money into the stream of circulation.

This view is maintained not only by ourselves but also by the editor of the Wall Street Journal.

Subscriptions

During the last days of April the yearly and half-yearly subscriptions of a number of our readers expired. We are keeping the names of these readers on our lists through this week's issue so they will be enabled more thoroughly to appreciate the new rotogravure edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Therefore, RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TODAY.

For $3 this attractive rotogravure national magazine will come to your home for 52 weeks—bringing with it the very latest Social Justice "slant" on all live issues of the day. THIS WEEK'S NEWS THIS WEEK.

For $1.50 sent now you will receive SOCIAL JUSTICE for 26 weeks—right up to election day this fall.

You MUST send in your subscription NOW in order to remain on the subscription lists.

Just address it "Circulation Department, SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan."

Coming . . .

Two notable series now in preparation for SOCIAL JUSTICE will be in the nature of exclusive disclosures, for the reason that their publication has been barred from other journals. One of these articles, already in type for national syndication, was "killed" by orders from higher up.

Judges and students of consumer credit from many parts of the nation have visited Judge Joseph A. Gillis of the Common Pleas Court of Detroit, Michigan, to observe and study the procedure developed by that city's Conciliation Court. Numerous writers have been assigned by their editors to report the court's experiences in uncovering the "collection racket," but, invariably, their revelations have been suppressed. In SOCIAL JUSTICE next week Judge Gillis will begin to tell the whole story of instalment selling, and the personal finance and collection "racket" which victimizes the small debtor.

Told for the first time also is the inside story of Lenin's wartime trip across Germany in a sealed car. Access to sources barred to most writers has enabled George Sylvester Viereck to recount the intimate details of this historic journey. His disclosures are the more significant since most of Lenin's companions on that history-making trip have been 'liquidated' by Stalin.

Do not fail to read the opening instalment of "THE 'MESSIAH' IN THE SEALED CAR" in SOCIAL JUSTICE for May 23.

Tours To The Shrine

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE from every state in the Union are anxiously awaiting their visit to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan, this summer. Father Coughlin intends to greet each group of visitors as they arrive.

In the city of New York and Brooklyn, arrangements have been made with the railroads and steamship companies to bring visitors to Royal Oak over Memorial Day. In Cincinnati, Ohio, meetings of Father Coughlin's friends have been held with a view to making Cincinnati day at the Shrine one of the most successful.

In Philadelphia, peaceful city of "Brotherly Love," groups and individuals are making every effort to bring a large delegation of Father Coughlin's friends to the Shrine on their dedication day. Reports, too, are coming in from Boston, Providence, Rhode Island, and other cities on the eastern seaboard, that many are planning automobile tours to coincide with the arrival of the train delegations from their vicinities. Citizens of Baltimore and Atlantic City are also to have a special dedication day. Friends from the South, in Louisville, Kentucky, are anxious to form a party of visitors to the Shrine.

For the convenience of many who desire to have information in regard to visiting the Shrine, a small pamphlet is being printed containing all the necessary details about the time of trains and popular prices on the tours to Royal Oak. The pamphlet also will contain information in regard to lodgings, eating places and the time Father Coughlin will celebrate Mass and greet the pilgrims. Anyone may have a copy of this pamphlet; merely fill out the coupon on this page and send it to Father Coughlin.

While all these arrangements are going on throughout the country, Father Coughlin has not neglected any opportunity for everyone to enjoy his visit. New facilities have been built to accommodate the large groups. Additional eating places have been erected in the vicinity of the Shrine and more sleeping quarters have been arranged for.

Since the Shrine has become one of the outstanding Churches of the country, its ceremonies, organ recitals, the grounds and facilities have kept pace with its growing national character.

Last summer the Shrine of the Little Flower was host to more than 100,000 visitors. This year even greater numbers are expected. Father Coughlin extends to everyone a cordial invitation to be his guest this summer.

Bryan B. O'Rourke Travel Service is organizing the tour to the Shrine over Memorial Day. Those in the New York area desiring information are invited to contact Bryan B. O'Rourke, 1807 Westchester Avenue, New York City.

Philadelphia and vicinity will conduct its second annual pilgrimage to the Shrine over July 2-3-4. The tour will be under the same direction as last year with new features inaugurated. Those desiring information should write directly to Floyd M. Nellett, 1242 East Oxford Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEDICATION DAYS

MAY 22—Canadian Day—Ontario, Quebec.
MAY 29, 30—Eastern New York, Brooklyn and surroundings.
JUNE 12—Western New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester.
JUNE 19—Troy, Albany.
JULY 2-3-4—New England States, Boston, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Baltimore.
JULY 10—Indiana, Pittsburgh, Altoona.
JULY 17—Southern Ohio, Cincinnati, Kentucky, Dayton, Columbus.
JULY 24—Cleveland, Akron.
JULY 31—Illinois, Chicago, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa.
AUGUST 7—Toledo.
AUGUST 21—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
SEPTEMBER 3-4-5—National Day—for all.

Will you kindly send me information concerning tours and pilgrimages to the Shrine of the Little Flower in Royal Oak, Michigan. This request places no obligation upon me.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

A DIRT FARMER *SPEAKS...*

MATT GRENNAN ON HIS FARM

SOCIAL JUSTICE sought out this man who, out of 48 years' experience in farming, has evolved a plan for assuring the farmer his cost-of-production plus a fair profit. "Away with crop destruction, scarcity, and grain speculators," he says. "Let us try a Christian farm plan."

by Matt Grennan

as told to Joseph P. Wright

WHEN YOU CONSIDER the vast amount of oratory, discussion, bills, measures and regulations that have been expended on farm relief in the last 20 years, it is hard to realize that so little progress has been made, and that the problem that faced the farmers in the second decade of the present century is with us still.

But that's the condition. And to me, all this waste effort seems to indicate that the thinking expended on farm relief has been along the wrong lines. This may have been accidental, it may have been purposeful. But if it's accidental, we should correct the thinking. And if it's purposeful, we should repudiate those who perpetuate the farmer's ills.

But let's get down to fundamentals in considering this problem of affording adequate relief for the farmers of the nation.

In my 48 years of "dirt farming," I arrived at the conclusion that Almighty God in His goodness bestowed on the farmer a product more precious than gold, and that product is grain—full, ripe grain.

Grain far surpasses gold in value, for by it men live. It supplies nourishment for their bodies, and for the bodies of meat animals they raise for food. Gold—mere cold metal—on the other hand, is of no value except in what it will buy. A man would starve if he were placed in a vault containing the world's supply of gold, and nothing else. For he would be unable to exchange the gold for that which he needs to sustain life—food, shelter and clothing.

IN MY CHILDHOOD on our Illinois farm, I came to realize that grain had an exchange value—that a bushel of grain would exchange for its equivalent in manufactured goods. Later, school teachers pointed out to me that grain was referred to as "wealth," and that grain and other commodities furnished the substance on which money is based.

Thus, to destroy grain is to destroy wealth. Any farm plan that aims to help the farmer by destroying his wealth is not only uneconomic, it is downright sinful.

But the supply of grain crops, and other farm products, varies from year to year. Changes in climatic conditions either aid or hamper the crop, according to the operation of natural laws. When the supply is great, the price is lower because of that fact. When the supply is limited, the price rises. This is the operation of the law of supply and demand.

Natural laws, however, no longer regulate prices. That privilege now reposes in the hands of the grain speculators who buy and sell for a profit. Protected by government, these speculators continue their profitable adventure in price-fixing, at the expense of the farmer. If gamblers were permitted to control industrial prices by creating artificial supply and demand, the nation's manufacturers soon would band together to put an end to the harmful practice.

The farmer, however, as an individual is unable to check these gamblers. He is forced to take his market where he finds it, and, with the consumer, pay the profits of the grain speculators and gamblers.

At the same time, as a result of free operation, the price level of industrial products is fairly constant. Price changes from year to year show little variation, and an average over a period of years is a figure only slightly greater or less than the figure for any given year.

It would seem that the object of farm relief would be to tie grain prices to the level of prices of industrial commodities. This would equalize the farmer's income with that of the laborer, assuming that labor were given a just share of that which it produces. It would accomplish, it seems to me, a new economic balance between agricultural income and prices, and industrial income and prices, enabling the one to buy the products of the other.

FARM RELIEF MEASURES in the last ten years or more have been concerned with regulating production. The New Deal has been bold in its efforts to create artificial scarcity and thus keep prices high. But has any thought ever been given to the possibility of regulating marketing rather than production?

Remember that grain is wealth. Remember that it is wealth whether in the bin, in the processing mill, or on the table. Remember that to destroy grain, or to limit its production, is either destruction of wealth, or restriction of wealth. Remember that nature, in its wise operation, curtails or accelerates production through the varying climatic conditions that follow a cycle.

Why then, instead of limiting production to keep surpluses down, should we not limit marketing and hold surpluses in reserve with the understanding that they will not be released as long as a surplus condition continues?

This could be done through the establishment of nationwide farmer's marketing co-operatives, whose duty it would be to set prices according to the industrial commodity index, through the operation of an agricultural industrial price formula or ratio. These co-operatives already exist, with the consent and encouragement of the government. They could be broadened and perfected through the further assistance of the Federal Government, and their cost could be defrayed easily by placing an equalization fee of one cent per bushel on the gross production of grain.

At one stroke, this fee would settle the administrative cost of the co-operative, and would save millions of dollars of taxpayers' money, turned over to the farmers annually in the form of subsidies.

A dire need of the farmer is his need for credit. It is a need that largely goes unheeded now, except through government subsidy. *How ridiculous it is for a farmer with a definite supply of grain-wealth, or*

with every assurance of grain wealth, to be turned down in his request for a loan because he has no "collateral." In his crop, or his potential crop, he has the world's best collateral, the very substance on which the nation's money is based, and yet he is unable to arrange a loan on it.

With prices stabilized through a definite relation to the industrial commodity level, and with surpluses regulated voluntarily, the farmer would have no difficulty in arranging for a loan on the 75 per cent of his marketable crop, and on the 25 per cent of the crop held in reserve. His production would be liquidated normally, through the co-operatives. Over a period of eight months the 75 per cent of the yield would have been consumed. Then the 25 per cent reserve would be marketed as the demand required. Whatever surplus remained could be carried over on the individual farm. Then the farmer's loan, whether from the bank or from the government, could be paid off at maturity with his cost-of-production and a fair profit assured.

The need for farm relief is acute, now. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, himself chiefly responsible for the new A.A.A. bill recently enacted, estimates that there are more than a million destitute farm families in this country. And at the same time he admits that the new A.A.A. bill will not serve to change this condition greatly. Already he has proposed 13 amendments to this bill which was enacted only in February.

What is the solution, then? Is it not evident that if production control is a failure, marketing control must be the answer? And who would raise their voices against market control? Those who at present control the market, of course—the gamblers in grain, the "farmers" of Chicago's LaSalle street, the speculators who sow price instability and reap profits.

Together with certain of my neighbors, I have gone deeply into the matter of "farming at par," of assuring the farmer parity prices for his goods; of assuring him ready credit, cost-of-production, plus a profit. In what I call the *"Grennan Plan of Farm Relief,"* I have set forth the objectives I believe should be attained if the farmers of this nation ever are to be pulled out of the rut. They are:

1. Establish nationwide farmer's selling co-operatives to set agricultural prices on a par with those of industrial commodities.

2. Turn over to these co-operatives the function of marketing the farmers' goods, under a market-contract system whereby the farmer reserves 25 per cent of his total output, and keeps one-quarter of his acreage in soil-conserving crops—grass and legumes.

3. Assure the farmer adequate credit for his operations, by providing loans at full trading value on the crop, permitting the farmers to hold the 25 per cent reserve, thereby abolishing the speculative market for agricultural products.

4. Establish a surplus marketing tax of one-third of the trading loan, to be paid to the co-operating farmers by the non-cooperatives, thus eliminating the costly government subsidy system, practiced under the present A.A.A.

If this system seems complicated, contrast its simplicity with the present hodge-podge A.A.A. If its efficiency is doubted, consider the low state of agriculture today after two decades of experimental farm relief and production control.

In 1913, the farmer could trade 135 bushels of wheat for a binder. In 1932, he had to trade 530 bushels of wheat for the same machine! In the past 25 years the price fluctuations of corn, to mention only one crop, have been violent. In 1917, corn brought as much as $2.36 a bushel. In 1932, corn sold for as low as 22 cents a bushel. And at the same time the prices of industrial products remained at a relatively stabilized level.

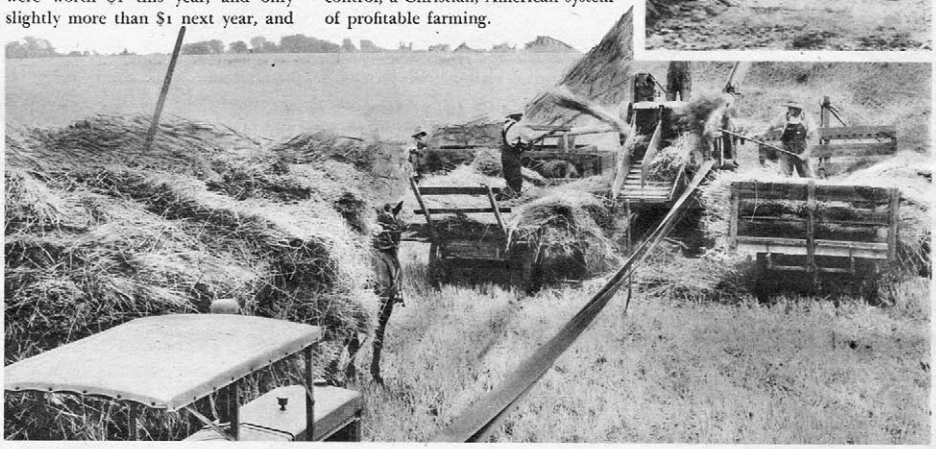
By loaning the farmer the full trading value on his crops, it would be possible to stabilize the consumer's cost-of-living. Prices would fluctuate but little from year to year, and the farmer's dollar credit this year might be paid back next year with a like amount of goods.

The farmer's trading dollar has been cut 50 to 55 per cent in the last six months. As a result, buying has slumped, and business has slowed to the point of stopping altogether. And business cannot generate any further activity until the farmer's trading dollar value has been raised. I think it is obvious that if a bushel of wheat were worth $1 this year, and only slightly more than $1 next year, and every year, the farmer would be able to view the future with much more certainty, and with definite buying plans.

Slightly more than 20 per cent of all persons gainfully employed work on farms. Thus farm income should be 20 per cent of national income to maintain an economic balance between industry and agriculture. In 1919, farm income amounted to 24.5 per cent of national income. In 1932, however, farm income was only 7.5 per cent of national income. Those figures suggest the problem facing America and her farmers.

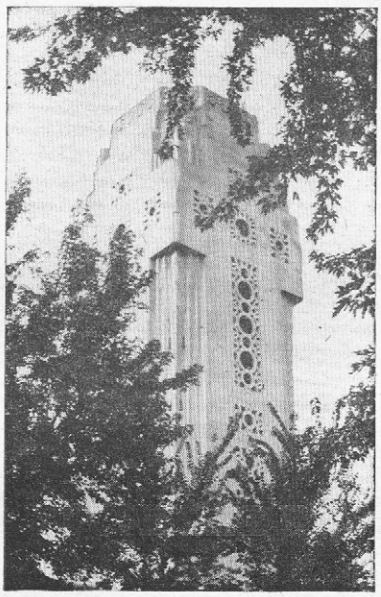
The public, which consumes the products of the farmer, should set the prices which shall be paid. The public, under the present system, pays the prices which the speculators set. I, for one, have tired of farming for the profit of the grain gamblers, and I'm certain that the public is tired of paying the penalty of the grain gambler's privilege.

America has dawdled long enough with one of her most pressing problems—that of returning to the farmer his cost-of-production and a fair profit. Now let us act. Let us outlaw the destruction of crops, and the limitation of wealth. Let us try marketing control, a Christian, American system of profitable farming.



EWING GALLOWAY

FROM THE TOWER



A MESSAGE TO READERS

THIS IS A PLAIN and important message to my friends. It is addressed to you at this moment because I clearly perceive that its contents must be either accepted or rejected now, if the cause of social justice is to be realized or else abandoned.

When the National Union was organized it was composed, for the most part, of persons who were zealous not only to rebel against the social iniquities which afflicted us, but who were anxious to sacrifice, if necessary, for the establishment of definite, Christian and American principles without which our nation and civilization could not endure. Almost nine million Americans subscribed to this objective.

However, before six months had elapsed, the National Union became a seething, weltering disorganized group as a result of the self-seeking men who gained control of it and who placed politics above patriotism and personal gain above justice.

The National Union, as a result of this betrayal from within, resembled a vast field of wheat in which cockle had been sown.

No one recognized this more than did I. But what could be done about it? I remembered the Gospel parable relative to the wheat and the cockle. I recollected that it was best to permit the cockle to grow together with the wheat until harvest time. Ultimately it was my plan to gather the wheat into the barns and the cockle into bundles to be burned.

Thus, November, 1936, marked the harvest time. Cockle-minded citizens who were tricked by false leaders and deceptive propaganda were gathered into bundles of political parties only to be burned by remorse and disappointment.

It would not be true for me to say that I have lost interest in them. However, they cannot be salvaged unless it will be through the intervention of the good and loyal followers who have kept the faith.

Friends, believe me I have no interest whatsoever in any political party. My sole interest, in this instance, is to incorporate into our national life the principles of social justice which we all love. This can be accomplished only by converting a sufficient number of citizens to our point of view and by these citizens delegating their authority to fearless, independent, Christian patriots who will represent them in the halls of Congress independent of the leadership of political parties which are allied either to the heresies of Communism or to the injustices of modern capitalism.

Now that the broadcast season has ended, almost at the moment when politicians are beginning to campaign for your support, and when certain men are going about the country claiming to represent me, it is necessary for me to establish a close relationship with all of you.

More than that, it is necessary for me to comment fearlessly upon all political issues in the state and the nation for your instruction.

The only method which is at my disposal to accomplish this is through the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE, national weekly magazine.

I repeat that I absolutely refuse to appoint a spokesman and I am totally opposed to having my friends regimented in any city or state under any individual who presumes to speak for me. My desire is to have personal contact with you and with your group. To do this, now that the broadcasting has ended, I must employ the pages of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine even to a greater degree than I have before.

Please inspect this issue of the magazine. You will observe that its pages number twenty-four. You will further note that four of these pages are devoted to national news.

Even that is not enough. I hope to devote four more pages in the near future to the news directly relative to your state and to news and instructions directly relative to the politicians in your state.

Let me explain: Arrangements have been made with our printers to devote four special pages to each state each week, provided that state will guarantee a minimum circulation of 50,000 copies a week. To begin with, arrangements practically have been completed to print an Ohio edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE every week. This means there will be four pages that will deal only with Ohio news; four pages devoted to social justice relative to politics, industry, taxation, etc. in the State of Ohio.

No longer need the Ohio followers of social justice be torn asunder by false and uninformed leaders. No longer need the members of social justice groups in that state be forced to listen to long, drawn-out speeches which mean nothing. No longer will the people be asked to waste their time attending meetings. Every week, besides the twenty pages devoted to national news, there will be four specific pages dealing most concretely with Ohio news.

Now what is being done in this state can be done in your state. As soon as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and other states will guarantee a circulation of 50,000 through any responsible person who will be rewarded for his time and labor, I will begin printing four special pages in SOCIAL JUSTICE each week for that state—four pages that will carry this week's news this week; four pages that will analyze your politicians, unveil political malefactors and campaign for those principles of social justice which can be realized within your state boundaries.

The Ohio people are preparing to campaign for a vast reduction of state taxes—and the Ohio people will win.

What will be done in your state?

My friends, I repeat that I wish to have direct contact with you. I refuse to have contact with you through a middle man. Therefore I am prepared to do my part if each one who reads these lines will make it his business to obtain yearly and half-yearly subscriptions for SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine so that your state's total will meet the requirement of 50,000 subscribers.

This entire message was occasioned by the receipt of a letter from Rhode Island which lamented the possibility of my aligning myself with discredited politicians in that state.

Rest assured, my friend, I will join hands with no politician in any state. I will appoint no representatives to speak for me in any state. Sad experience has taught both of us to stand together by ourselves independent of all politicians and state bosses.

Therefore I will continue to do my part in a more constructive and efficient manner, and independent of the leaders who betrayed you.

Both of us will stand on the side of justice. Neither of us will compromise with injustice.

Both of us must always remember that we are Christians and Americans who are surfeited with the log-rolling of politicians.

Formerly it was impossible for me to attempt to have a state edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE for each state. Now, through the perfection of printing arrangements, this dream has become a reality.

I appreciate that what I have written in the above paragraphs is a surprise to most of you. Nevertheless, I know that there will be thousands of persons in the States which I had occasion to mention who will accept my challenge of building their state circulation to 50,000 and thereby acquiring a state edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE which will deal specifically with the affairs so close to the people of that state.

The day for go-between spokesmen has passed. This marks a new day which will enable us to have personal contact every week with each other.

Father Coughlin

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with government's chief concern for the poor.

New Deal Theory Versus Facts

MANY FIRESIDE CHATS AGO, President Roosevelt began to spend the country out of depression—and into recession.

The latest fireside chatter—delivered in April—blames American business for tumbling us into our new economic rut. Fear was the weapon which turned the trick. And entirely unfounded, so the Chief Executive maintained, were the "fear of war abroad" and the "fear of nation-wide strikes."

But were they? There is something sadly undeniable about the war in China, the hostilities in Spain and the precarious situation in central Europe and the Mediterranean. The Tired Business Man does not puff such things into existence on his briar pipe as he reclines with feet propped up on his favorite desk.

So, too, industrial strife is stubbornly real. There is no mistake about the Department of Labor statistics which reveal 1937 as the biggest strike year on record. Like baseball's famed "Casey at the Bat," exactly 1,860,621 workers last year struck out, in more than one sense of the word. All told, they lost over 28-million man-days of labor.

Even as he told business not to fear, Mr. Roosevelt made this observation:

"Lost working time is lost money. Every day that a workman is unemployed, or a machine is unused or a business organization is marking time, is a loss to the nation."

That statement seems only to indicate that the fear of strikes was justified, and to add to the belief that strikes themselves did much to occasion the decline in business activity. That point the President overlooked.

But that is only one side of this verbal fear-slinging campaign. There are those who indict the Chief Executive himself for creating national uneasiness through his New Deal policies. However, if the President knew all the answers, he expressed them only in part, as demonstrated by his rebuttal to the above charge.

"It should be noted in fairness," he declared, "that I have recommended to the Congress only four measures of major importance to the business of the country."

He then listed:

(1) an agricultural bill;
(2) a loophole-plugging tax bill;
(3) a wage-hour bill; and
(4) an "equalized" undistributed profits tax bill.

"The record speaks for itself," he continued. "No other measures affecting business have been proposed."

Immediately 120-million people wondered what happened to the remainder of his legislative recommendations. If the above record "speaks for itself," they thought, why did not the President concentrate upon the silent portion of his program, giving voice to such measures as:

(1) The Housing Bill;
(2) The Reorganization Bill;
(3) The Regional Planning Bill for seven TVA projects;
(4) The Supreme Court packing Bill.

Can it be that these had something to do with bringing dread into the hearts of American citizens?

Upon what theory does Mr. Roosevelt base his recovery plans? His program is predicated upon the principle that as national income rises "governmental expenditures will go down."

That is a pretty theory, but it does not work out so well with unsound money. Department of Commerce figures show that even though the national income went up from 1933 to 1935, Government expenditures did likewise. They further reveal that the national income for both 1930 and 1937 was exactly the same—$68-billion. But governmental expenditures in 1930 amounted to less than $4-billion, while in 1937 they rose to more than $8-billion!

There is but one condition under which the Rooseveltian theory will work: Congress must issue the nation's money. It must not permit a group of private bankers to issue fictitious money against bonds which they procure for nothing.

Millions and Movie Morals

EIGHTY-FIVE MILLION persons go to the movies every week, reports Mr. Will H. Hays in his annual account of stewardship to the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors.

"The industry has resisted and must continue to resist the lure of propaganda in a sinister sense persistently urged upon it by extremist groups," the film "czar" avers. "The function of the entertainment art is to entertain, by whatever wholesome theme or treatment writers, artists and dramatists can create. There is no other criterion."

In other words, morals are a matter of box office appeal. The film decency groups have the right idea: make indecent films unprofitable and Hollywood will clean up its pictures. Pressure on film makers to produce better pictures is "propaganda" but if indecent movies play to poor business, the reform will be automatic.

Conversely, good pictures ought to pay; and a check shows that, usually, they do. "Snow White" is an artistic sensation, and pictures like "The Lost Horizon" are invariably welcomed with good runs.

The public can always gets its money's worth in expert photography, well told stories and good acting, but the public must see to it. Indifferent acceptance of less than the best—and especially, indifference to the best when it is produced—will let down the bars so that in time your money cannot buy entertainment worth going to see.

"Collectivism is O.K."

IT IS GENERALLY known and accepted that this nation's great agricultural and industrial machine has never been harnessed to produce enough to satisfy the needs of America's people.

While this fact is admitted by the President, his advisers, and members of his administration, still they go forward with short-sighted policies. They limit crops to afford farm relief.

Little publicity was given a report issued last spring by the International Institute of Agriculture—a report that leveled the whole system of scarcity and pleaded for co-ordinated expansion of production to feed the world's hungry.

"Unless the world is to acknowledge utter intellectual and moral bankruptcy and admit its planned economy is a system of bold, economic suicide," the report said, "it eventually—and the sooner the better—must change the direction of its planning effort. Instead of leveling down, it must begin to plan for co-ordinated expansion, for employing the services of science and technique to the satisfaction of human needs."

Ignoring the research that went into the formulation of these conclusions, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and President Roosevelt continued their campaign for the new AAA, with its crop limitation and farmer-control, until they drove the measure into law.

Now Secretary Wallace has been forced to open classes in "education" in the Department of Agriculture to convince at least his own workers that the bill is not intended to make him a dictator over the nation's crops.

Inviting Them In

THE PICTURE of America as a land of opportunity, an asylum for all the world's oppressed, was a pretty sentiment familiar to our schoolrooms of a generation ago. Its practical results were to jam the melting pot with unassimilable alloys that gave us more dross than amalgamated Americanism.

When, after years of unrestricted immigration, the United States undertook limitation by quotas, immigrants were not only restricted in number but some tests of selection were introduced. The contribution that a newcomer might make to America was scrutinized, as well as what America could do for the alien.

Now, the United States is proposing to use the quota system for the purpose of asylum only. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, calling on twenty-nine governments to co-operate with us in the "rescue of political refugees" from Germany and Austria, would encourage the filling of unused immigration quotas. While in Mr. Hull's plan the Jews, particularly, are benefited, Mr. Roosevelt already has widened the proposal to include all the "oppressed minorities of the world."

Fleeing oppression of totalitarian regimes, these new immigrants see in America only opportunity for escape. Naturally, not one of them is giving thought to what contribution he has to give America. Except for the formality of quota restriction, we are back to the free-for-all come-all-ye asylum idea of a frontier America. And it will be attended with all the disorder by polygot unassimilables of a frontier era.

Already in our cosmopolitan nation it is increasingly difficult to find a least common multiple of Americanism. Within the past fortnight this writer watched a packed Detroit auditorium listen to Earl Browder. The speaker at one point insisted that Loyalist Spain seeks only that democracy for which American patriots fought and bled in 1776. Pausing for a drink of water the speaker waited for applause and was obviously surprised at its absence. The speaker was more American than his hearers: the whole idea of 1776 was meaningless to his foreign-born and international-minded American audience. The idea of patriotism, either for America or Spain, left them cold! In these days of immigration invitations, therefore, ideas are more perilous than the color of the skin.

There remains, moreover, the interesting and important speculation, as to WHY there are refugees. Trouble makers in the lands from which they seek escape, these refugee aliens too often bring their subversive activities along with them to the new field of opportunity. Thus, while offering asylum to those driven out by the house-cleanings in Europe, America does not have, in its own turn, the protection of any "purge." We must, instead, absorb any and every noxious virus into our political system.

Under our quota system 27,230 persons may legally enter the United States from Germany and Austria each year. Fewer than 10,000 of these quota privileges have been used. Other European countries have proportionately smaller quotas. The unfilled quota totals, under the Roosevelt-Hull scheme of proffered asylum, will admit many thousands of so-called refugees. Fleeing to save their skins, what will these additional aliens bring to our polygot Americanism?

"All On Spot"

GUEST at a banquet of advertising executives and editors held in connection with the American Newspaper Publishers convention in New York, Mr. Henry Ford set a new record for wisdom and brevity. Introduced by the toastmaster, S. E. Thomason, publisher of the Chicago Times, Mr. Ford said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"We are all on a spot. Stick to your guns and I will help you, with the assistance of my son, all I can."

In an interview following the banquet, the Michigan motor manufacturer enlarged: "I am as much on the spot as the newspapers. They're after us; they're trying to kill competition."

By "they," he explained that he meant "the powers-that-be; *not so much the Government as the people behind the Government.*"

The Week in the Nation

ADMINISTRATION

New Deal And Crime

PISTOLS BARKED in an alley on Chicago's north side one hot, midsummer night in 1934, a bloody corpse sprawled on the concrete, and the menace of John Dillinger was ended.

Thus was born the legend of America's G-Men, operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, headed by J. Edgar Hoover. Since, the activities of the G-Men have been a scourge to the nation's outlaws. Name-by-name, the list of public enemies has been whittled. Alvin Karpis, Baby Face Nelson, Homer Van Meter, dozens of lesser known bandits, killers, kidnapers, robbers and thugs have been cut down.

Like the celebrated Canadian Mounties, the G-Men "always got their man." Kidnapings decreased; bold outlawry of the Dillinger type became extinct; crime on a national scale was driven to refuge.

This week a "holiday for crime" was declared as half the nation's 640 G-Men were laid off. The reason: Refusal of Congress to appropriate $173,000 to carry the department through the current fiscal year; action of the budget bureau in cutting the F.B.I. appropriation from $6,474,905 to $6,043,200 for the next fiscal year.

Despite warnings it was playing into the hands of organized crime, Congress upheld the budget cut. F.B.I. Chief Hoover told Congress his department was stocked with 195 unassigned cases of bank robbery; 172 unassigned cases of theft and embezzlement of government property; 690 unassigned white slave cases, which would have to be ignored under the staff cut.

Two factors stand out in strong relief against the action of Congress: (1) The New Deal has wasted billions on senseless, insane activities; (2) The United States has been reopened as an "asylum" for refugees of other nations.

It was remembered that under the late deceased reorganization bill the F.B.I. was to be transferred from the Department of Justice to the Treasury Department, under Secretary Morgenthau. In some quarters it was suggested the budget "squeeze out" was decided upon as a means to bring about the department transfer despite popular "veto" of the reorganization bill.

Joined in outlaw opposition to the G-Men are the New Deal and organized crime.

LABOR

Social Justice In Akron

FOR TWO MONTHS "decentralization"—industry's threat to high labor wages—has hung over the heads of Akron, Ohio, employes of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.

Locked in battle on the issue are the Goodrich management and leaders of the United Rubber Workers (C.I.O.) Union. The management contends wages must be cut; the union says they can't be if labor is to survive. The management has threatened to "decentralize" its plants: move South to cheaper wage zones.

First hope in the issue was the proposal of James P. Miller, Cleveland regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who laid before both sides a 15-point plan to end the dispute permanently.

The plan, embodying the teachings of Pope Pius XI and the policies of Social Justice, provides:

1. *A guaranteed minimum annual wage*
2. *An industrial court to settle labor disputes*
3. *Worker participation in net earnings of the employer.*

Director Miller's plan divides all employes into two groups, "permanent," and "casual;" sets up varying standards of seniority for both. For the permanent groups, a minimum annual wage of approximately $1,500 for men and $1,000 for women is provided. The industrial court, of impartial design, would consist of three members: one labor, one employer, one impartial selected by the other two.

Worker participation in earnings would take the nature of an incentive bonus; would make workers "partners" in the enterprise.

Director Miller, 47-year-old New York city product, is a seasoned settler of industrial difficulties. An industrial engineer by profession, he is experienced in mercantile industries; industrial surveys; government labor relations. He served under the N.R.A.; investigated corruption in W.P.A. as interior department attache; joined the N.L.R.B. staff in July, 1937.

On the annual wage, he says: "If it is of economical advantage and good practice to insure administrative, supervisory and clerical employes a definite monthly wage, why should it not be just as good policy to guarantee a modified form of stability assurance to the permanent production line worker? He appears to take all the risks."

"The Plan," Miller said, "is not to be construed as an official offering of the N.L.R.B. It is the assembling of ideas to invite collective bargaining."

Management, fascinated by real or apparent cost savings to be obtained by moving to the peon-wage South, has been cool to Miller's plan.

Guaranteed Work

If Goodrich officials cool to Director Miller's plan for a guaranteed wage because it is "impractical" would look out their office windows, they would see smoke rising from chimneys of a sister Akron industry where the plan is a tried success.

The industry, the Quaker Oats Co., employs a guaranteed wage system that assures the worker 140 hours of work each month; grants incentive wages in the form of an annual wage bonus; "cushions" layoffs by severance pay continuing for six months, for employes of three-year seniority.

WRITE THAT LETTER, NOW!

Thousands of letters and telegrams are descending upon my office. All tell the same story. They all indicate that an enthusiastic people is busy bombarding Congressmen with letters demanding financial reform.

Last week it was indicated to you that the hour had struck for the people to act. The New Deal, having failed to learn its lesson, is attempting to borrow the nation out of debt with fountain pen dollars.

Mr. Roosevelt, unconscious of the results produced by accepting $30-billion of Federal Reserve credit money; unconscious that this depression is worse in effect than was the Hoover depression; and unconscious that the next depression will bankrupt the nation, is about to borrow another $4½-billion from the bankers to spend on relief, on W.P.A. projects and on other emergency matters.

The bankers have no $4½-billion to lend. They will create $4½-billion by a stroke of the pen. This they will hand to the Government. In return the Government will give the bankers $4½-billion worth of bonds bearing 2⅞ per cent interest. Then the Government will raise taxes to collect this $4½-billion from the people in real money only to hand it over, plus the interest, to the bankers.

The more of this kind of money put in circulation, the greater becomes the depression.

For every fountain pen dollar issued by the Federal Reserve Banks to the Government, one good dollar must be taken out of circulation to pay the banks.

Meanwhile, with the country over-burdened with taxation, and with purchasing power crippled, no industrialist will borrow good money from the banks or from any other institution because industrialists know beforehand that the goods which they manufacture cannot be sold.

Now is the time for every American citizen to demand, through the agency of a personal letter, that his Congressman will issue money against the wealth of the nation—money that does not have to be repaid. At the present moment the same radicals who have succeeded in messing up Mr. Roosevelt and the nation are in the saddle.

They must be unseated.

Congress must issue and regulate the money.

Therefore, write one letter to your Representative, and another to your Senator this week demanding that Congress issue money against the wealth of the nation and stop borrowing fountain pen money from the bankers.

More than that, enlist five friends to do as you do. And ask each one of these five friends to enlist five more.

Remember the World Court victory.

Remember the Supreme Court victory.

Remember the victory of the Reorganization Bill.

You have asked me to sound the call. This I am doing.

In closing may I remark that THE SIGNING OF PETITIONS BY THE PEOPLE IS A WASTE OF TIME. I know what happens to petitions when they arrive at Washington. They are bundled into bales and burnt without ever having been read.

Take my word for this. The only way to petition is by a personal letter.

Act now and in unison with the thousands and hundreds of thousands of your fellow citizens who have rolled up their sleeves to rescue America from the hands of the money changers.

—FATHER COUGHLIN.

POLITICS

Month's Laugh

NUMBER ONE principle of government in countries with one-man rule is: Harass and abolish the opposition. The United States, constitutionally a Democracy, has been relatively free of such tyranny under guarantees of free speech, free press.

Noted exception to traditional tolerance in the United States has been the Roosevelt administration which has tried on numerous occasions to abolish opposition, whether from Supreme Court; Congress, a rival political party, or an organization hostile to the New Deal.

New Deal policy of "recrimination" against enemies — admitted inferentially by President Roosevelt after defeat of the Reorganization bill—has packed much of its power in what is known as the "special committee to investigate lobbying activities." This group, headed formerly by Ku Klux Senator Hugo Black, rode roughshod through Roosevelt opposition in 1936, battling the Liberty League, the American Federation of Investors, the Crusaders, and others opposed to Roosevelt re-election; spreading terror among potential New Deal antagonists, through an army of special agents, undercover sleuths and spies who seized correspondence and telegrams; subpoenaed suspects.

The committee lost favor when its unconstitutional functions were brought to popular knowledge; fell apart when Ku Klux Senator Black was elevated to the Supreme Court bench, and the chairmanship passed to rabid New Deal Senator Sherman W. Minton, of Indiana.

This week the committee took on new life as President Roosevelt indicated it would be used to attack those who opposed his Reorganization "dictatorship" bill. By Executive order issuing from Mr. Roosevelt, the committee was empowered to: inspect income tax returns; excess profits, capital stock tax returns, and lobbying activities.

Washington belief was that Presidential ire was being turned against "one organization" which had bucked the bill. Senator Minton said the order had been secured from the President for the express purpose of examining the tax returns of the officers and principal contributors to "one organization" which has been fighting the administration.

Is this "one organization" the body of voluntary followers of the principles of social justice advocated by Father Coughlin? No one would say it was; many thought it was. Just such an investigation of Father Coughlin's activities has been proposed by the blood-sweating Communist *Daily Worker* which called to Senator Minton's attention the "fascist activities of "Fuehrer Coughlin."

Spoke Walter Lippman, noted political columnist: "Senator Minton is authorized by the President to embarrass, worry, terrorize and destroy those particular taxpayers who, Mr. Minton feels, had no right to oppose a bill sponsored by Senator Minton's party. If this is not to be described as arbitrary government and capricious tyranny, what is the accurate way to describe it?"

NATIONAL WEEKLY

Social Justice

Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin

Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.

EDITORIAL COUNSEL

(By Permission of His Superior)

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just, living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with government's chief concern for the poor.

New Deal Theory Versus Facts

MANY FIRESIDE CHATS AGO, President Roosevelt began to spend the country out of depression—and into recession.

The latest fireside chatter—delivered in April—blames American business for tumbling us into our new economic rut. Fear was the weapon which turned the trick. And entirely unfounded, so the Chief Executive maintained, were the "fear of war abroad" and the "fear of nation-wide strikes."

But were they? There is something sadly undeniable about the war in China, the hostilities in Spain and the precarious situation in central Europe and the Mediterranean. The Tired Business Man does not puff such things into existence on his briar pipe as he reclines with feet propped up on his favorite desk.

So, too, industrial strife is stubbornly real. There is no mistake about the Department of Labor statistics which reveal 1937 as the biggest strike year on record. Like baseball's famed "Casey at the Bat," exactly 1,860,621 workers last year struck out, in more than one sense of the word. All told, they lost over 28-million man-days of labor.

Even as he told business not to fear, Mr. Roosevelt made this observation:

"Lost working time is lost money. Every day that a workman is unemployed, or a machine is unused or a business organization is marking time, is a loss to the nation."

That statement seems only to indicate that the fear of strikes was justified, and to add to the belief that strikes themselves did much to occasion the decline in business activity. That point the President overlooked.

But that is only one side of this verbal fear-slinging campaign. There are those who indict the Chief Executive himself for creating national uneasiness through his New Deal policies. However, if the President knew all the answers, he expressed them only in part, as demonstrated by his rebuttal to the above charge.

"It should be noted in fairness," he declared, "that I have recommended to the Congress only four measures of major importance to the business of the country."

He then listed:

(1) an agricultural bill;
(2) a loophole-plugging tax bill;
(3) a wage-hour bill; and
(4) an "equalized" undistributed profits tax bill.

"The record speaks for itself," he continued. "No other measures affecting business have been proposed."

Immediately 120-million people wondered what happened to the remainder of his legislative recommendations. If the above record "speaks for itself," they thought, why did not the President concentrate upon the silent portion of his program, giving voice to such measures as:

(1) The Housing Bill;
(2) The Reorganization Bill;
(3) The Regional Planning Bill for seven TVA projects;
(4) The Supreme Court packing Bill.

Can it be that these had something to do with bringing dread into the hearts of American citizens?

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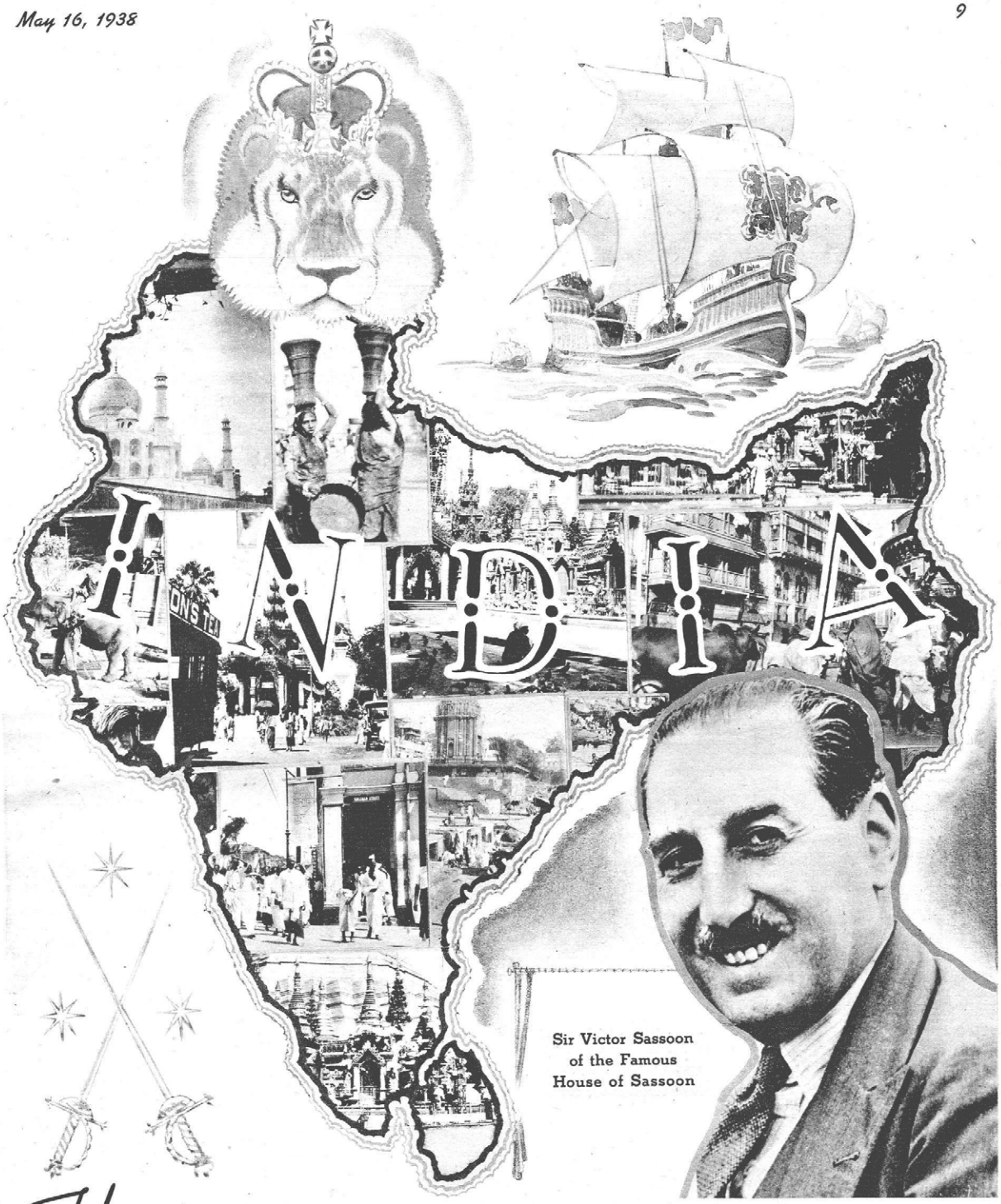

Sir Victor Sassoon of the Famous House of Sassoon

The TRAGEDY of MOTHER INDIA

By Ben Marcin

The tragic story of how a rich and progressive civilization was "captured" by the exploiters of the House of Sassoon, and the cultured oriental nation of India reduced to a British colony, is too little known to the modern world. SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first in a new series of Modern History That You Should Know — the tragic story of "Mother India."

IT IS TRUE that the British Union Jack shimmers in the lazy breeze which wafts from the Bay of Bengal. Were you gifted with a psychic eye you would see fluttering atop every flagpole the skull and cross-bones of international high finance, invisible to the physical eye.

Thus, India is listed as a British province whereas, in reality, it is just another footstool — or neck — upon which rests the foot of financial oppression.

True, India is a British colony. In territory it is about as large as that of the United States east of the Rocky Mountain States and in census, it numbers 350 million persons, nearly one-fifth of the world's population. Geographers describe it as bounded on the north by Afghanistan, on the east by China, on the south by the Bay of Bengal and on the west by the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and Persia. Philosophers characterize it as the gold mine in the sky for the Sassoons and others who are regaled with the invisible purple of conquest.

The British conquest of India was the invasion and domination of a high civilization by the privately owned British East India Trading Company which was without scruple or principle; devoid of an appreciation of art and filled with the greed for gain. Plundering with fire and

sword, murdering, bribing, annexing and stealing, and by virtue of superior force and the demoralizing use of opium and whisky – both company monopolies–the population of India became the servile subjects of a foreign power.

A glimpse into the historical background of this mighty company, which so ruthlessly took over one-fifth of the world's population, is necessary if we are to understand the situation in India as we find it today.

THE HOUSE OF SASSOON, so history tells us, controlled and dominated the British East India Trading Company. This family, while it came originally from Bagdad in Turkey, soon took root in Bombay, India. Alas for India! By nature the Sassoons were of a roving disposition and the younger sons soon set forth to seek their fortunes in other lands, and in England in particular. So well did they do in their adopted country that one of them, Albert Abdallah, was honored by Queen Victoria with a baronetcy for his contributions to India's (?) prosperity!

Another of the sons of the Sassoon family, Sir Victor, though technically an Englishman by birth, is rooted deep in the economic past. According to an article in *Fortune* magazine of January, 1935, entitled "The Shanghai Boom," Sir Victor was not interested in society or in great mansions like his cousin, Sir Phillip, England's Under Secretary of State for Air. Sir Victor saw himself as the inheritor, and he set forth to build the Sassoon edifice to new heights. He ran head on, however, into the post-war British tax collector. After much bitterness and recrimination, he transferred $85-million of his wealth from England to Shanghai, China, and many more millions since. He found that here was one spot where one could put one's money to work without paying more than half of one's earnings to a government.

The House of Sassoon with all its ramifications and matrimonial affiliations in and about the British House of Lords, holds the same position in the commerce and finance of Asia that the House of Rothschild does in Europe. The former controls the opium supply of the world and the name of Sassoon is synonymous with dope and all its bitter human anguish and enslavement; the latter controls the private money systems of many nations and the name of Rothschild is synonymous with usury and its train of needless suffering.

Dr. J. T. Sutherland's magnificent *"India in Bondage,"* a book so good that its circulation is prohibited by the British government in India, says:

"It was the immense wealth of eighteenth century India which attracted the commercial pirates of England and France. This wealth was created by the Hindus' vast and varied industries. Nearly every kind of manufacture or product known to the civilized world–nearly every kind of creation of man's brain and hand, existing anywhere, and prized for its utility or beauty–had long, long been produced in India.

"India was a far greater industrial and manufacturing nation than any in Europe or than any other in Asia. Her textile goods–the fine products of her looms, in cotton, wool, linen, and silk–were famous over the civilized world; so were her exquisite jewelry and her precious stones cut in every lovely form; so were her pottery, porcelains, ceramics of every kind, quality, color and beautiful shape; so were her fine works in metal –iron, steel, silver and gold. She had great architecture–equal in beauty to any in the world. The Taj Mahal remains the indescribable lyric in stone. She had great engineering works; she had great merchants, business men, bankers and financiers. Not only was she the great ship-building nation, but she had great commerce and trade by land and sea which extended to all known civilized countries. Such was the India which the British East India Company found when they came."

MOTHER INDIA, with her staggering wealth, became prey to the lust of the directors of the British East India Company, and as early as 1686 they openly proposed to possess her.

According to Savel Zimand's *"Living India,"* it was the directors' declared intention to "establish a large, well-grounded, British dominion in India for all time to come." How well they have succeeded is the damning record of two centuries of plunder which the controlled press of the English-speaking world has carefully kept from the public eye. The individuals possessing fabulous wealth, protected by British bayonet and cannon, out-Midas Midas. America's wealthy men–Ford, Rockefeller and their fellow millionaires–know not what it means to possess the riches of this world compared to the few individuals in India who enjoy every luxury known to man, while the masses live in degradation and misery.

When the British came, India was politically weak but economically prosperous. The Mogul dynasty, which had so stimulated art, science and literature in India, came to the customary fate of monarchies in 1658. Shah Jehan, builder of the Taj Mahal, was succeeded by a weakling son. He misgoverned India with fanatical zeal and when he died, the country fell to pieces. Petty princes arose and set up many so-called "sovereign" states.

The privately controlled British East India Trading Company, armed with superior European armaments, first rented from these petty princes trading posts at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay and fortified them with cannon and troops, despite the fact that their rental contracts prohibited this action.

In 1756 the Rajah of Bengal, resenting this open violation of contract and, unable to obtain any satisfaction by negotiation, surrounded the English Fort William and captured it without losing a single life.

The Rajah planned to hold his prisoners, 146 in number, merely as hostages to force the English to live up to their contract. It was not his plan to injure them in any way. Plans, however, oftimes go awry when left in the hands of subordinates to be executed, and the Rajah's were no exception. Through the stupidity of the captain of the Bengal forces a small room, the now famous "Black Hole of Calcutta," became the deathroom of all save 23 of the 146 English prisoners and at the same time became the deathroom of the glories of India.

When the Rajah heard of the death toll, he knew the die was cast. Open warfare was inevitable, and a year later Robert Clive defeated the Bengal forces at the decisive field of Plassey with a loss of only 22 British. Following this victory, the British East India Company took over, as sole owner, the richest province in India.

WILLIAM DURANTY in his excellent book, *"A Case for India,"* states that Clive added further territory by forging and violating treaties, by playing one native prince against another–the old story of divide and conquer–and by generous bribes given and received. Not only four million dollars were sent down the river to Calcutta in one shipment; "presents" of over a million dollars from Hindu princes dependent upon his ammunition were also received by Clive.

Ironically enough, however, the Company that introduced opium in East India, the British East India Company, Clive's employer, reaped the whirlwind! Clive became addicted to its use and although exonerated by the law of man upon investigation, he could not withstand the torments of his own conscience and ended his career by committing suicide.

We are indebted to Thos. B. Macaulay in his *"Critical and Historical Essays,"* for the following quotation attributed to Clive before he died: "When I think of the marvelous riches of India, and the comparatively small part which I took away, I am astonished at my own moderation."

Clive's attitude aptly reflects the morals and standards of the buccaneers who proposed to bring Western civilization to India.

However, Clive's successors in the management of the British East India Company made good his regret. They profiteered without hindrance from God or man. The company paid such fabulous dividends that its stock rose to the fantastic price of $32,000 a share! They bled the population white through their excessive taxes. Defaulters were confined to cages in the burning sun, parents sold their children to meet the tax collectors' demands and those who rebelled were tied to the mouths of cannons and destroyed before the populace.

MACAULAY tells us that "Every effort, lawful and unlawful, was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture, in many instances cruel and revolting beyond all description, if they would not or could not yield what was demanded. The servants of the British East India Company forced the natives to buy dear and sell cheap. Enormous fortunes were thus rapidly accumulated at Calcutta while thirty millions of human beings were reduced to the extremity of wretchedness. They were accustomed to live under tyranny of petty princes, but never under tyranny like this . . . Under their old masters they had at least one recourse: when the evil became insupportable, the people rose and pulled down that government. But the English Government was not to be so shaken off. That government, oppressive as the most oppressive form of barbarian despotism, was strong with all the strength of civilization."

Such was the horrible situation up to 1858 in India. The House of Sassoon, through Clive, the agent of their British East India Company, had succeeded in subjecting a once proud people to their tyrannical heel.

The next article will deal with the so-called "Mutiny" and how the British East India Company, although losing its charter, remained in the saddle to continue to drain the resources of India into the Sassoon coffers.

WORLD WIDE

YOU CAN STILL WIN—BUT NOT FOR LONG

Every opportunity in life comes to an end—and our "AMERICA TODAY" Contest closes in this issue.

With 175 prizes totaling $4,650.00 waiting to be won, this great competition appears today for the LAST TIME.

All 50 questions are printed on the inside pages of this insert. This is done so that readers already entered can complete their sets of 50 answers and qualify for the prizes.

It is also done for the benefit and accommodation of those who delayed their entrance into the Contest until the very last.

You can enter the "AMERICA TODAY" Contest NOW—and win the Grand Prize of $1,500.00. You can win the Second Prize of $750.00; the Third Prize of $250.00; the Fourth Prize of $100.00, or any one of the remaining 171 Cash Awards.

BUT—

YOU MUST ENTER NOW—OR BEFORE MIDNIGHT OF SATURDAY, MAY 28!

That is the "deadline"—the last hour. All letters containing answers to the questions MUST be postmarked at or before that hour in order to qualify for the prizes.

HERE'S THE EXTRA COUPON

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

Following are my selections of answers:

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 31	For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 32	For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 33	For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 34	For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 35	For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 36	For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 37	For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 38	For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 39	For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 40	For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 41	For Question No. 41 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 42	For Question No. 42 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 43	For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 44	For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 45	For Question No. 45 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 46	For Question No. 46 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 47	For Question No. 47 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 48	For Question No. 48 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 49	For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 50	For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY..... STATE.....

IF ENTERING NOW FILL IN THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH $2.50. IF ALREADY ENTERED, FILL IN FROM WHERE YOU LEFT OFF.

This gives you almost two weeks to select your answers to the 50 easy questions on America and the social justice principles of Father Coughlin.

But, don't delay. Set down your answers TODAY—and mail them in with $2.50 in cash, check or money order. If you delay, you might mislay your magazine. Other matters might claim your attention. If you delay—you might miss out altogether.

And—$1,500.00 could be waiting you—in just a few weeks—as soon as the answers of all contestants are filed and computed for winners.

Remember—

175 READERS MUST WIN $4,650.00—as soon as our staff of clerks have finished the work of computation. That task will take only a short time.

YOU CAN WIN THE GRAND PRIZE OF $1,500.00. Any man or woman, boy or girl, with a fair knowledge of our country and what Father Coughlin stands for CAN WIN.

The fact that you are entering during the last days of the Contest makes no difference whatever. Prizes are awarded according to HOW THE QUESTIONS ARE ANSWERED—not WHEN the winners entered the Conntest.

Test your skill—your memory. Educate yourself. Have fun. Aid in spreading the principles of social justice. And—win fortune!

Time is passing. In a few days—just a few days—this opportunity will have passed from you. This is your day for action—and results.

Midnight—Saturday, May 28—is the last hour.

Don't wait for that last hour.

Do it TODAY.

TO THOSE ALREADY ENTERED

If you have been regularly sending in your weekly coupons, your set should be now complete up to and including Question No. 24. The last PAIR of questions, 23 and 24, appeared in our last week's issue, May 9.

Unless you are paid up in full, you have remitted a total of $1.20. That leaves $1.30 to be sent in to make up the total of $2.50.

All right—

Just fill in your answers to the remaining 26 questions, starting with No. 25, on the large coupon on this page and send it in with $1.30 in coin, check or money order—not stamps. Then your set will be complete and duly qualified for the prizes.

If you entered and fell behind with your returns, just start on the large coupon where you left off—if you remember—and remit five cents for each of the remaining questions. If you don't remember, start all over again. Fill in your answers to the 50 questions from top to bottom and send them in with $2.50. That's the one we'll consider in your file for the prizes.

Remember—your letter containing solutions MUST be postmarked at or before Midnight, Saturday, May 28.

MAKE THIS $1,500.00 YOURS

GRAND PRIZE $1,500.00
Second Prize $750.00
Third Prize $250.00
Fourth Prize $100.00
Fifth Prize $50.00
Twenty Prizes of $25.00 each
150 Prizes of $10.00 each

YOU CAN WIN $1,500.00 IF YOU ACT FAST—

LAST CALL!

GREAT "AMERICA TODAY" CONTEST CLOSES AT MIDNIGHT, SATURDAY, MAY 28

Through
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QUESTION NO. 1

WHAT IS THE MOST MENACING NATURAL ENEMY OF AMERICA?

1. Japan.
2. The Federal Reserve Banks.
3. England.
4. International bankers.
5. Communism.
6. Needless poverty.
7. The C. I. O.
8. A dishonest money system.

QUESTION NO. 2

WHAT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN URGE AS A REMEDY FOR OUR PRESENT ECONOMIC ILLS?

1. Return to the Gold Standard.
2. Free silver.
3. Co-operation of all classes.
4. Absolute freedom of business and industry.
5. Abandonment of industrial trade unionism.
6. Return to power of the Republican party.
7. Organization of industries for protection.
8. Control of public property for private good.

QUESTION NO. 3

NAME ONE NATURAL RIGHT

1. The right to vote.
2. The right to eat.
3. The right to receive mail.
4. The right to make money.
5. The right to form a corporation.
6. The right to join a labor union.
7. The right to freedom of the press.
8. The right to old age insurance.

QUESTION NO. 4

TO WHAT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN CHIEFLY ATTRIBUTE THE RISE OF FASCISM AND COMMUNISM?

1. Evils of the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Schemes of the Bank of England.
3. Mistakes of President Woodrow Wilson.
4. Loss of a Christian ideal in European governments.
5. The brains of Lenin, Mussolini and Hitler.
6. Karl Marx.
7. The economic collapse of Germany.
8. The tyranny of Imperial Russia.

QUESTION NO. 5

WHAT IS THE CHIEF POWER FOR EVIL OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK SYSTEM?

1. Its power to issue currency.
2. Its power and influence with the federal government.
3. Its power and influence with state governments.
4. Its ability to expand or contract credit.
5. Its power and influence in promoting war.
6. Its power over national elections.
7. Its power to aid member banks in distress.
8. Its control over local production of goods and foreign trade.

QUESTION NO. 6

HOW BEST CAN AMERICA AT PRESENT KEEP OUT OF FOREIGN WAR?

1. By enforcing the Neutrality Act.
2. By prohibiting the manufacture of munitions.
3. By a boycott of Japanese goods.
4. By reducing our navy.
5. By ignoring British propaganda.
6. By increasing our navy and air force.
7. By joining the League of Nations.
8. By joining forces with Britain and France.

QUESTION NO. 7

WHAT PRIMARILY CAUSES PRICES TO FLUCTUATE?

1. Overproduction of goods.
2. Underproduction of goods.
3. Dishonesty of bankers.
4. Greed of bankers.
5. The unregulated dollar.
6. Overborrowing by farmers.
7. Government regulation of industry.
8. Rise and decline of taxation.

QUESTION NO. 8

WHAT IS THE CHIEF WEAPON AGAINST WORLD REVOLUTION?

1. Larger armies and navies.
2. Compulsory military service in all countries.
3. The League of Nations.
4. The World Court.
5. Return to a democratic form of government by all nations.
6. Economic reform.
7. Christianity.
8. Anti-Communist propaganda.

QUESTION NO. 9

WHAT IS THE MAIN DUTY OF GOVERNMENT TO THE PEOPLE?

1. To establish order.
2. To maintain order.
3. To prevent revolution.
4. To promote prosperity.
5. To maintain national dignity.
6. To maintain economic justice.
7. To be prepared for war.
8. To maintain peace at any price.

QUESTION NO. 10

WHAT IS THE GREATEST POWER THAT CAN BE HELD IN THIS NATION?

1. Power to make laws.
2. Power to make war.
3. Power to control money.
4. Power to levy taxation.
5. Power to develop natural resources.
6. Power to punish crime.
7. Power to make foreign treaties.
8. Power to act as an international umpire.

QUESTION NO. 11

WHAT PRINCIPALLY IS SPLITTING THE RANKS OF AMERICAN LABOR?

1. The C.I.O.
2. The A.F. of L.
3. The New Deal.
4. Jealous, selfish labor leadership.
5. The "Roosevelt Recession."
6. Communism.
7. Fascism.
8. Schemes of large corporations.

QUESTION NO. 12

WHAT IS A MORATORIUM?

1. A burying ground for dead debts.
2. A treaty with a foreign nation.
3. A threat to declare war.
4. A cancellation of war debts.
5. A repudiation of war debts.
6. A suspension of debt payments.
7. A battle in Congress.
8. A president's message to Congress.

QUESTION NO. 13

WHAT SHOULD NOW BE THE LEADING SLOGAN OF AMERICA?

1. "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute."
2. "Taxation without representation is tyranny."
3. "Freedom of the seas."
4. "Open covenants openly arrived at."
5. "Make the world safe for democracy."
6. "British Empire—our first line of defense."
7. "America for Americans."
8. "Keep the door to China open."

QUESTION NO. 14

WHAT IS A $20 FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE?

1. A "greenback."
2. A "continental."
3. A gold certificate.
4. National money.
5. A national check.
6. Credit money.

QUESTION NO. 15

UPON WHAT IS THE RIGHT TO OWN PRIVATE PROPERTY PRIMARILY BASED?

1. Law of the land.
2. Customs of nations.
3. Law of God.
4. Human nature.
5. Human greed.
6. Law of the jungle.
7. Roman law.
8. Ancient Jewish law.

QUESTION NO. 16

NAME ONE ELEMENT OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

1. Sovereign power of the state is vested in the people.
2. Sovereign power of the people is vested in the state.
3. The people exist for the state.
4. Human rights are in proportion to human ability.
5. "The King can do no wrong."
6. There must be Christianity.
7. There must be no form of religion.
8. There must be absolute equality of opportunity.

QUESTION NO. 17

WHAT IS THE LEADING CAUSE OF THE "ROOSEVELT RECESSION"?

1. Overproduction of consumer goods.
2. Underproduction of consumer goods.
3. European unrest.
4. Decline in foreign trade.
5. The Sino-Japanese war.
6. A "strike" of capital.
7. The C.I.O.
8. Deflationary activity of bankers.

QUESTION NO. 18

WHAT FORM OF FREEDOM IS MOST NECESSARY TO EARTHLY WELL-BEING?

1. Political freedom.
2. Religious freedom.
3. Economic freedom.
4. Social freedom.
5. National freedom.
6. Freedom of the press.
7. Freedom of the seas.
8. Freedom of speech.

QUESTION NO. 19

WHAT IS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE NEW NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL?

1. To strengthen the defenses of the United States.
2. To furnish work for workers.
3. To protect our merchant marine.
4. To be prepared for offensive warfare.
5. To protect South American republics.
6. To defeat Communism.
7. To defend Fascism.
8. To appease international bankers.

QUESTION NO. 20

HOW CAN A FEW CAPITALISTS ACQUIRE CONCENTRATED OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY?

1. By use of a collapsible money system.
2. By placing industry on an absolutely efficient basis.
3. By rendering the highest possible public service.
4. By secret treaties with labor organizations.
5. By use of government-issued money.
6. By means of a government-owned bank.
7. By means of heavily taxed bonds.
8. Through Communism.

QUESTION NO. 21

WHO OWNS THE MAJOR PORTION OF OUR NATIONAL DEBT?

1. Insurance companies and the Federal Reserve Banks.
2. Foreign governments.
3. Private citizens.
4. Large corporations.
5. The states.
6. The House of Morgan.
7. The Bank of England.
8. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

QUESTION NO. 22

WHAT IS FIAT MONEY?

1. Only government "greenbacks."
2. Only Federal Reserve notes.
3. All money.
4. Only early continental currency.
5. Only money based on a silver standard.
6. Only money based on a gold standard.
7. Only money based on both gold and silver.
8. Only Confederate money.

QUESTION NO. 23

WHY IS DEMOCRACY DIFFICULT UNDER PARTY-ISM?

1. All politicians are dishonest.
2. All politicians are inefficient.
3. Party-ism breeds complete indifference to law.
4. Under party-ism dictatorship is absolutely inevitable.
5. Party-ism renders freedom of speech impossible.
6. Party-ism increases crime.
7. Party-ism disorganizes the people.
8. Party-ism is not in keeping with the spirit of America.

QUESTION NO. 24

UPON WHAT LINE OF NATIONAL DEFENSE SHOULD WE SPEND MOST MONEY?

1. Battleships.
2. Light cruisers.
3. Submarines.
4. Coastal fortifications.
5. The Panama Canal.
6. Poison gas.
7. A standing army.
8. Airplanes.

QUESTION NO. 25

WHAT ALONE THROUGH HISTORY HAS BROUGHT A REASONABLE MEASURE OF JUSTICE TO WORKERS?

1. Absolute monarchical government.
2. Limited monarchical government.
3. Communism.
4. Christianity.
5. Buddhism.
6. Fascism.
7. Mohammedanism.
8. Democracy.

QUESTION NO. 26

HARRY BRIDGES IS AN AGITATOR OF WHICH CLASS OF WORKERS?

1. Steel workers.
2. Automobile workers.
3. Textile workers.
4. Electricians.
5. Railway brotherhoods.
6. W.P.A. workers.
7. Maritime workers.
8. Oil field workers.

QUESTION NO. 27

WHAT WAS THE LEADING CAUSE OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF 1929-1933?

1. Collapse of the stock market.
2. Republican high protective tariff.
3. Industrial overproduction.
4. Loss of foreign markets.
5. The Great War.
6. Schemes of international bankers to sell the world short.
7. Desire of the public to speculate.
8. Inflation of the currency.

QUESTION NO. 28

IN A CORPORATE STATE WHO SHOULD ELECT OUR PRESIDENT?

1. The electoral college.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The United States Senate.
4. The people as a whole.
5. The victorious political party.
6. The labor unions.
7. The capitalists.
8. The House and Senate acting together.

QUESTION NO. 29

WHAT IS THE MOST ABUSED CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF OUR GOVERNMENT?

1. The power to make war.
2. The power to make treaties.
3. The power to control the mails.
4. The power to coin and regulate money.
5. The power to tax.
6. The power to punish crime.
7. The power to amend the Constitution.
8. The power to vest the executive with judicial powers.

QUESTION NO. 30

WHAT IS MOST NEEDED TO UNITE CHRISTIANS AND JEWS?

1. Tolerance.
2. Understanding.
3. Education.
4. Political accord.
5. Religious fervor on both sides.
6. Charity.
7. Money.
8. Social equality.

TURN THE PAGE AND LEARN HOW YOU CA

IMPORTANT NOTICE

rough unavoidable circumstances the May 2 issue of SOCIAL ICE was not published. Therefore, the "deadline" for mailing ntest solutions has been set at Midnight of Saturday, May 28, d of Saturday, May 21. If, in the meantime, you received a ar containing all questions through the mails, and if you have ly sent in your solutions, you are fully qualified for the prizes. There is no necessity of your sending in another set of solutions. If you have NOT yet sent in your solutions you MUST do so before Midnight of Saturday, May 28. This notice applies only to those who have been entered in the contest for several weeks—and NOT to new contestants entering now.

New contestants must send in their answers to all 50 questions and a remittance of $2.50—before Midnight of Saturday, May 28.

QUESTION NO. 31

WHAT IS THE GREATEST MONOPOLY ON EARTH?

1. The money monopoly.
2. The wheat monopoly.
3. The cotton monopoly.
4. The war munitions monopoly.
5. The diamond monopoly.
6. The silk monopoly.
7. The steel monopoly.
8. The oil monopoly.

QUESTION NO. 32

WHY WOULD ABOLITION OF A METAL STANDARD FOR MONEY AID AN HONEST PRICE STRUCTURE?

1. The volume of money would be automatically increased.
2. The volume of money would be automatically decreased.
3. It would prevent international manipulation of values.
4. It would increase the intrinsic worth of commodities.
5. It would decrease the intrinsic worth of commodities.
6. It would leave money without any base whatever.
7. It would cause money to become actual wealth.
8. It would render low prices impossible.

QUESTION NO. 33

WHO ARE THE WORLD'S REAL RULERS?

1. Kings.
2. Dictators.
3. Presidents.
4. Emperors.
5. Armies.
6. Navies.
7. Politicians.
8. Bankers.

QUESTION NO. 34

WHAT IN EFFECT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU PAY OFF A BANK LOAN?

1. I increase the volume of money in the nation.
2. I enrich the bank to the extent of my loan.
3. I impoverish the bank to the extent of my loan.
4. I increase the volume of natural wealth in the nation.
5. I decrease the volume of natural wealth in the nation.
6. I decrease the volume of money in the nation.
7. I help to bring about a fall in prices.
8. I help to bring about a rise in prices.

QUESTION NO. 35

WHY IS MODERN CAPITALISM UNCHRISTIAN?

1. Because its leaders are not Christians.
2. Because its leaders are all dishonest.
3. Because it operates illegally.
4. Because it is criminally inefficient.
5. Because, in effect, it is opposed to a wide private ownership of property.
6. Because it does not lend unreal money.
7. Because it lends money for destructive purposes.
8. Because it lends fictitious money.

QUESTION NO. 36

TO WHAT DOES INDUSTRY OWE ITS FIRST DEBT?

1. To the government.
2. To labor.
3. To the Federal Reserve Banks.
4. To state and national banks.
5. To insurance companies.
6. To the people as a whole.
7. To Christianity.
8. To stockholders.

QUESTION NO. 37

NAME ONE TYPE OF MAN WHO IS A PROLETARIAN

1. A farm owner.
2. A boat owner.
3. A corporation stockholder.
4. A storekeeper.
5. A plumbing contractor.
6. A longshoreman.
7. A horse breeder.
8. A stock broker.

QUESTION NO. 38

WHO WROTE "DAS KAPITAL"?

1. Adam Smith.
2. Karl Marx.
3. Herbert Spencer.
4. Friedrich Engels.
5. Henry George.
6. Voltaire.
7. Jean Jacques Rousseau.
8. Adam Weishaupt.

QUESTION NO. 39

WHAT IS THE FIRST REQUISITE OF AN HONEST MONEY SYSTEM?

1. That price levels be in proportion to each other.
2. That money be based on gold.
3. That money be based on silver.
4. That money be based on gold and silver.
5. That workers enjoy a 30-hour week.
6. That there be a "money dictator."
7. That politicians take over the Federal Reserve Banks.
8. That international currency be stabilized.

QUESTION NO. 40

WHAT IS THE FIRST DUTY OF AN AMERICAN UNION MAN?

1. To urge social justice in his local.
2. To join and support the C.I.O.
3. To support all policies of the A. F. of L.
4. To aid the loyalists of Spain.
5. To aid the civilians of China.
6. To boycott Japanese imports.
7. To support acts of modern capitalism.
8. To join sit-down strikes.

QUESTION NO. 41

WHAT SHOULD BE THE HIGHEST PURPOSE OF ALL PRODUCTION?

1. Profit.
2. High wages to workers.
3. Increase of wealth.
4. Dividends to stockholders.
5. Increase in volume of credit money.
6. Increase of population.
7. Increase of nationalism.
8. Successful warfare.

QUESTION NO. 42

WHAT IS THE ULTIMATE SOURCE OF AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS?

1. The people as a whole.
2. Human nature.
3. The President.
4. God.
5. The Congress.
6. The Supreme Court.
7. The Constitution.
8. The Revolt of the Colonies.

QUESTION NO. 43

WHAT IS THE MOST SERIOUS POLITICAL MENACE TODAY THREATENING AMERICAN LIBERTY?

1. The anti-lynching bill.
2. Communist propaganda.
3. Fascist propaganda.
4. Attempts to pack the Supreme Court.
5. Entangling alliances with foreign powers.
6. Too much centralization of power in the Federal Government.
7. Dictatorship in American labor.
8. Munition manufacturers.
9. General indifference to Christianity.
10. Loss of freedom of the press.

QUESTION NO. 44

WHAT IS SOCIAL JUSTICE?

1. A religion.
2. A creed.
3. A philosophy.
4. A theology.
5. A system of psychology.
6. A political theory.
7. A science.
8. An economic nostrum.

QUESTION NO. 45

WHAT CLASS OF AMERICAN LABOR IS MOST POORLY PAID?

1. Automobile mechanics.
2. Nurses.
3. Plumbers.
4. Carpenters.
5. Truck drivers.
6. Stenographers.
7. Farm laborers.
8. School teachers.
9. Railroaders.
10. Grocery clerks.

QUESTION NO. 46

WHAT SHOULD BE THE AIM OF A TRUE LABOR LEADER?

1. Continuous employment for the workers.
2. To weld labor into a political force.
3. To obtain for workers a living, annual wage.
4. To obtain for workers a large, hourly increase.
5. To incorporate all labor into "one big union."
6. To promote class struggle.
7. To destroy capitalism in all its forms.
8. To organize workers into craft unions only.

QUESTION NO. 47

WHICH PRESIDENT SUCCESSFULLY FOUGHT THE PREDATORY BANKERS?

1. Ulysses S. Grant.
2. Andrew Johnson.
3. William Henry Harrison.
4. James K. Polk.
5. John Tyler.
6. Herbert Hoover.
7. Woodrow Wilson.
8. Andrew Jackson.

QUESTION NO. 48

WHAT SORT OF REORGANIZATION DOES AMERICA NEED MOST?

1. Executive.
2. Judicial.
3. Legislative.
4. Monetary.
5. Naval.
6. Army.
7. Agriculture.
8. Industrial.

QUESTION NO. 49

WHO ARE MOST RESPONSIBLE FOR CLASS HATRED IN AMERICA?

1. Communists.
2. Fascists.
3. Industrial capitalists.
4. Labor agitators.
5. Nazis.
6. British propagandists.
7. Anarchists.
8. Religious leaders.
9. New Dealers.
10. The C.I.O.

QUESTION NO. 50

WHAT IS THE ONLY BASIC CURATIVE FOR SOCIAL ILLS?

1. Faith in mankind.
2. Charity.
3. Social Justice.
4. Hope for mankind.
5. Democracy.
6. International good will.
7. Jesus Christ and His Gospel.
8. Patriotic nationalism.

CAN WIN AN EXTRA $100.00

RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.

2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 13 consecutive weeks, beginning on February 14, 1938. Two questions each week for 12 weeks and all 50 questions to appear the 13th week. Each question deals with a live economic or social problem affecting the United States.

3. A Grand Prize of $1.500.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based upon the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio, in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE or in his other public utterances. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.

4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers. For these remittances the contestant shall be entitled to have SOCIAL JUSTICE sent without cost for six weeks to a friend or relation. This trial subscription is a condition for entering the contest.

5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.

6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.

8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.

9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set shall be entitled to have SOCIAL JUSTICE sent for six weeks to a friend or relative for each set submitted.

HOW TO PROCEED AS A CONTESTANT

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly Coupons without further remittance.

3. Each question will pertain to a live AMERICAN ISSUE discussed by Father Coughlin over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon THE VIEWPOINT OF FATHER COUGHLIN AND THIS WEEKLY. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

4. Each contestant who completes a fully qualified set of 50 answers will be entitled without further cost to have SOCIAL JUSTICE sent for six weeks to a friend or relative who is NOT NOW a subscriber. Contestants may send in the name of this friend or relation at any time during course of the Contest. The trial subscription will start at once.

5. In order to qualify for the prizes, a contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted and he or she is entitled to have SOCIAL JUSTICE sent to a friend or relation for each set submitted.

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

7. If you miss any of Father Coughlin's broadcasts, send for the pamphlet containing it by addressing "Reverend Father Charles E. Coughlin, Shrine of the Little Flower, Royal Oak, Michigan." Be sure to specify the date of the broadcast you missed.

ADDRESS: "CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN

AN EXTRA $100.00 IF YOU BRING IN A WINNER

One of the main purposes of our "AMERICA TODAY" Contest is to spread Father Coughlin's principles of social justice and to increase the circulation of our weekly review.

All the net proceeds of the competition go into the treasury of the Radio League of the Little Flower to help defray the cost of Father Coughlin's broadcasts.

Therefore, as a contestant, you are not only educating yourself in social justice and striking for your share of $4,650.00 in cash prizes, but you are also aiding in bringing the humane message of Father Coughlin to others of our fellow-Americans.

Remember—as a contestant, you have the privilege of having SOCIAL JUSTICE sent without further cost to a friend or relative for a period of six weeks.

There is another way you can aid the cause of social justice in this Contest—while there is yet time—and also strike for an additional prize of $100.00.

"Contest Editor," SOCIAL JUSTICE, Royal Oak, Michigan

Following are my selections of answers to all 50 questions. I am enclosing $2.50, payment in full.

No. 1	For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 26	For Question No. 26 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 2	For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 27	For Question No. 27 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 3	For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 28	For Question No. 28 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 4	For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 29	For Question No. 29 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 5	For Question No. 5 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 30	For Question No. 30 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 6	For Question No. 6 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 31	For Question No. 31 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 7	For Question No. 7 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 32	For Question No. 32 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 8	For Question No. 8 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 33	For Question No. 33 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 9	For Question No. 9 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 34	For Question No. 34 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 10	For Question No. 10 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 35	For Question No. 35 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 11	For Question No. 11 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 36	For Question No. 36 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 12	For Question No. 12 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 37	For Question No. 37 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 13	For Question No. 13 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 38	For Question No. 38 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 14	For Question No. 14 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 39	For Question No. 39 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 15	For Question No. 15 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 40	For Question No. 40 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 16	For Question No. 16 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 41	For Question No. 41 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 17	For Question No. 17 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 42	For Question No. 42 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 18	For Question No. 18 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 43	For Question No. 43 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 19	For Question No. 19 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 44	For Question No. 44 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 20	For Question No. 20 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 45	For Question No. 45 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 21	For Question No. 21 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 46	For Question No. 46 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 22	For Question No. 22 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 47	For Question No. 47 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 23	For Question No. 23 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 48	For Question No. 48 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 24	For Question No. 24 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 49	For Question No. 49 I Select Answer No..... ☐
No. 25	For Question No. 25 I Select Answer No..... ☐	No. 50	For Question No. 50 I Select Answer No..... ☐

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....

Contestant who brings new person into Contest please sign below:

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

Town or City.....State.....

HERE'S HOW YOU DO IT:

Notice the large Coupon on this page. Read what is stated at the bottom. You will there see blanks for two names. Now, then—

You have a friend or relative who would like to enter this Contest, and compete for the Grand Prize of $1,500.00; the Second Prize of $750.00; the Third Prize of $250.00; or one of the other 171 prizes.

Bring the Contest to the attention of that person. Induce him or her to enter.

IF THAT PERSON ENTERS—AND WINS THE FIRST, SECOND OR THIRD PRIZE—YOU WILL RECEIVE A CHECK FOR $100.00.

You will receive this $100.00 regardless of what prize you yourself might win. If you should win the Grand Prize, and your friend win the Second or Third Prize, you would receive a total of $1,600.00. Whatever prize you win, you will receive $100.00 extra, if the person you brought into the Contest wins the First, Second or Third Prize.

ANOTHER THING—YOU DO NOT HAVE TO WIN A PRIZE YOURSELF TO GET THIS $100.00. THE FACT THAT THE PERSON YOU BROUGHT IN WINS THE FIRST, SECOND OR THIRD PRIZE IS ALL THAT COUNTS.

There are only three conditions to your winning this extra award of $100.00:

(1) You yourself MUST be a contestant.

(2) You MUST bring in a NEW contestant—not put down the name of a person already entered.

(3) The person you bring in MUST win the First, Second or Third Prize.

So, get busy right now. Among your friends, there is surely some man or woman, boy or girl, who would like to be a contestant.

Bring that person in. It helps him or her. It helps social justice. It could help you.

Be sure to write YOUR OWN NAME and address on the spaces indicated for the purpose at the bottom of the coupon on this page. And—remember—you yourself MUST be a contestant. Whether you are already entered in the Contest or are entering before the "deadline" (Midnight, Saturday, May 28) makes no difference.

WHAT COULD YOU DO WITH $1,500.00?

What could you do with $1,500.00? You absolutely CAN win this neat fortune by entering the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest in this last minute opportunity. Let's see how you could spend it:

All these years you've craved a home of your own. With $1,500.00 in your bank account you CAN BUILD A HOME. Most homes are started with much less than the amount of the Grand Prize in the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest.

You want a university education. Here's your chance to strike for one. With $1,500.00 dumped into your lap at one time—you can go to any university in the United States for from two to three years. You CAN win the Grand Prize as easily as any person in the competition. Entering TODAY could mean the changing point in your entire life.

Ah! We've got something here. You've been stalling the girl—or the man—stalling until your bank account gets jacked up to where you think you can afford marriage. What if you received along about New Years our check for $1,500.00? How long would it take you then to buckle up the romance? We wonder.

Florida! California! Bermuda! Europe! South America! How sweet are these names to the natural nomad! As winner of the Grand Prize in the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest, the trip is yours.

Get Maw and Paw out of the rut. You can do it nicely with $1,500.00. And you CAN win exactly that much as well as anybody else—IF YOU ENTER NOW AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

Most successful businesses are started with less capital than $1,500.00, the amount of the Grand Prize in the "KNOW AMERICA" Contest. With that sum in your pocket you can command respect of business men. You can interest additional capital. YOU CAN GET STARTED IN LIFE.

But don't forget:

There is a Second Prize of $750.00; a Third Prize of $250.00; and 172 additional cash awards.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS BEFORE YOU FOR THE LAST TIME! You MUST go to work for a few hours at once! You MUST mail your letter containing your solutions to all 50 picture-questions and your remittance of $2.50 on or before MIDNIGHT of SATURDAY, MAY 28.

It's easy to win. Go to it—AND WIN $1,500.00.

THE STORY OF THE POOR

By Joseph Bondy

Abolition of the Guilds Was a Severe Loss For Labor and the Rest of Society: A Restoration of Guild Principles, Adapted to Modern Conditions, Would Yield Benefit and Blessing.

THE GUILDS exercised generally a local influence. When, because of the growth of commerce, the demand for the commodities which the guilds manufactured increased with methods of production, the master workmen opposed any infringement upon what they considered their chartered rights; but as these rights were only local rights, others more progressive began to manufacture the different commodities in new places where no prohibition or guilds existed.

As these new manufacturers worked on a larger scale, the new places where they centered (generally in the north of England) soon became cities; and their product for which a greater field was offered soon overshadowed the product of the Craftsman's Guild that refused to follow the trend and evolution of time; so Craftsman's Guilds practically went out of existence. What few have remained are a modernized offshoot practicing a different art in a different manner than that for which they were organized; and the journeymen of the Craftsman's Guild fathered the trade unions.

While these guilds in their way became monopolies, they were monopolies that applied necessarily only to the locality where the guilds functioned. But they were monopolies nevertheless.

Monopolies are obnoxious to the common law. Were it not for the monopolistic character that the guilds developed, they exercised an almost universal and beneficent influence upon the commercial history of England. At the present day it would not be too difficult to curb monopolies if guilds were organized in each craft by those most interested in such craft; and if the laws of the guild were so made that if the management, placed upon the honor of its directors, should fail, then a proper remedy could be sought in a proper way in a proper court. Besides this learning from experience, the monopolistic idea that developed from the guild can be properly curbed upon its being proven that such monopolistic management developed.

IT IS ALMOST a calamity that the Guild System has not been rejuvenated. None is more capable or competent of regulating the business, art or trade to which he has been brought up than those who have exercised that art or trade as a livelihood. Each particular trade or class of trades should be organized today. They should be so chartered that a board of management for each of the trades could be selected or appointed in the proper way within such trade. Such board of managers could apportion to each separate section manufacturing a certain grade of its own product and could oversee the purchase of raw materials, prescribe wages, hours of labor, conditions of labor and all else pertaining to labor.

On the board of directors of each of the crafts should be both manufacturers and laborers. If there is any failure on the part of the board of directors to agree or administer the conduct of each section under its control properly then, and only in that case, could a court be sought to mediate properly between the employer and the employed. If all conditions, rights, privileges, duties and everything pertaining to each particular branch of manufacture were left to the board of directors of chartered companies of each craft, who should be sworn to act upon their honor, honesty and fairness for the good of the employer, the laborer and the public; if the public were given rights to intervene properly and honestly by their properly constituted courts in case injustice was done—then this might be a method of properly conciliating and settling all questions referring to wages, employment, prices and kindred things.

Honor is not yet dead. Patriotism is still alive, and the desire to properly serve humanity still exists. In that desire we should respect the employer's right to a decent return upon his investment and the laborer's right to a proper wage that will permit him to live in decent surroundings with the comforts of the Twentieth Century. We should recognize also the duty involved upon both the employer and the employed to provide for oncoming age, for the destitute, for those injured in their employment to carry on in a proper way. The rights of each will be respected and a proper court invoked only when all other means of arbitration within the guild to be formed have failed. If these things will be done, and if all rights are respected by each integral part and by the law, there will be a minimum of depressions and a maximum of prosperity.

But rejuvenated guilds in order to form a firm foundation and a lasting good MUST protect not only the rights of property, of life and other rights guaranteed by our Constitution and our form of government. They must do more than that. They must be so administered by persons familiar with every phase of the question involved that there will be a minimum also of dissatisfaction either on the part of the employer or the employed. The employed must understand that every relation of human life enjoins a duty upon each individual; and while the rights of the laborer must never be forgotten or slighted, he himself must bear in mind that if his employer does not succeed the laborer, too, must fall.

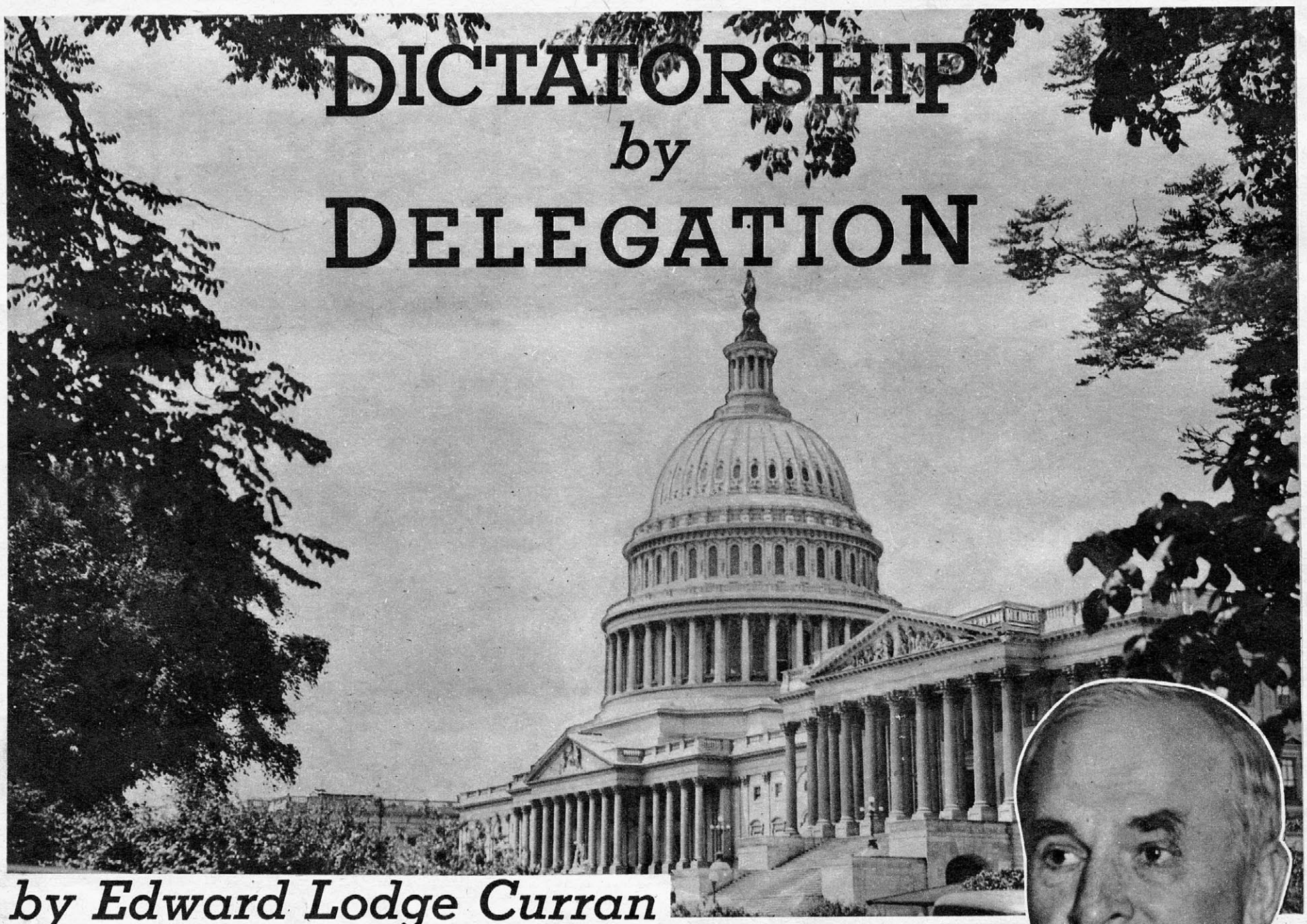
Let us go back again to the fundamental idealism of the guilds. Proper administration—according to modern ideal and American constitutional rights of protecting both capital and labor—must be enforced; and if either capital or labor must suffer, let it be remembered that there can be no capital without labor but that there will be the minimum of labor without capital. Hand in hand, as the Constitution of the United States intended, let economic questions be so administered that no one need fear that his rights will be infringed upon, always looking to the betterment of the human race and the safety and glory of our nation.

It is needless to tell of the struggle that the trade unions had for their recognition. They were hunted, hated and despised. They were made outlaws; yet through it all they struggled. They survived because they had the great right of human liberty given to them: The world has come to know that the right to work is more sacred, perhaps than the right to own property. The world has come to know that without labor there can be no progress, decency, order or property in the world, and only when labor is properly paid will there be decency. The world has come to know that the laborer is worthy of his hire—but let us not forget that that also applies to the labor of the capital invested as it does to the labor done by the sweat of the brow of the millions of toilers.

The labor unions, after their long struggle, are here to stay because they are founded upon a great right. Yet they must know that there are other rights in the world besides the rights of members of labor unions; and as they respect the rights of others they too can hope that their rights will be respected. For here, too, the great precept must hold: *That you do unto others as you would have others do unto you!* That profiteering and racketeering must be eliminated from labor as well as capital!

This series of articles has told briefly what may be considered a new and different story—the story of the poor. The rich, the noble, and the powerful have their historians. These have blazoned their lives and some of their deeds, colored as they have been by some fatuous syncophant, so that the pages of history tell only the stories of the supposedly great—great because of position, wealth, birth and the power to take.

Someone should write a more complete story of the poor, of the common people, delving into the pages of long-forgotten lore. The miracle of it all is that those whom we know as the common people survived at all; and that they did survive, progress and produced much of all that was great and good again proves that running through it all was some hidden design, which we know as the power of the Infinite!



DICTATORSHIP *by* DELEGATION

by Edward Lodge Curran

How the Granting of Commercial Powers to the Secretary of State in 1934, abrogates provisions of the Constitution that the President of the United States, with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, Shall Negotiate Foreign Treaties.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS in which dictatorships are produced. One is by a forcible seizure of power, with or without the accompanying solvent of bloodshed; through political or economic or physical force, or through the use of all three, the dictator proceeds to unite all legislative and judicial and executive power in his person. This is the way in which all European dictatorships have been accomplished.

The other way is more delicately known as "delegation." By this method an already existent governmental agency unconstitutionally surrenders its powers to someone else. Instead of exercising the power it possesses, without interference from any co-existent governmental agency, it delegates the exercise of those powers to another branch of the government. In this way the old Republic of Rome voted itself out of existence. The Roman Senate surrendered all legislative power to the Emperor. The Roman Senate continued to exist in name only. Augustus continued to call himself the chief citizen. In reality he was a dictator, made so by the cowardly surrender or delegation of powers previously possessed and exercised by the Roman Senate.

If a dictatorship is born in the United States it will come through the more quiet but not less sinister method of "delegation." Already there have been traces of handwriting upon the wall. The attempt to pack the United States Supreme Court was an attempt to make that judicial body more amenable in its decisions to the mind of the Chief Executive and his patronage controlled Congress. Fortunately the packing process was defeated.

Through the undemocratic process of "delegation," Secretary Hull has received the power from the American Congress to arrange arbitrary trade treaties with foreign countries. The Reciprocity Trade Agreements which Secretary Hull has made with sixteen countries are an outstanding example of how an unwatched and unchecked Congress can barter away its legislative and treaty-making birthright.

With the economic value of these tariff and trade treaties made by Secretary Hull with foreign nations we are not at present concerned. In a future article we hope to reveal some of the recent testimony in this regard before the Federal Trade Commission.

ONE POSSIBLE ECONOMIC FIASCO that threatens to follow a certain trade proposal issuing from the mind of Secretary Hull, and not from the United States Congress, strikes us forcibly enough to be incorporated immediately.

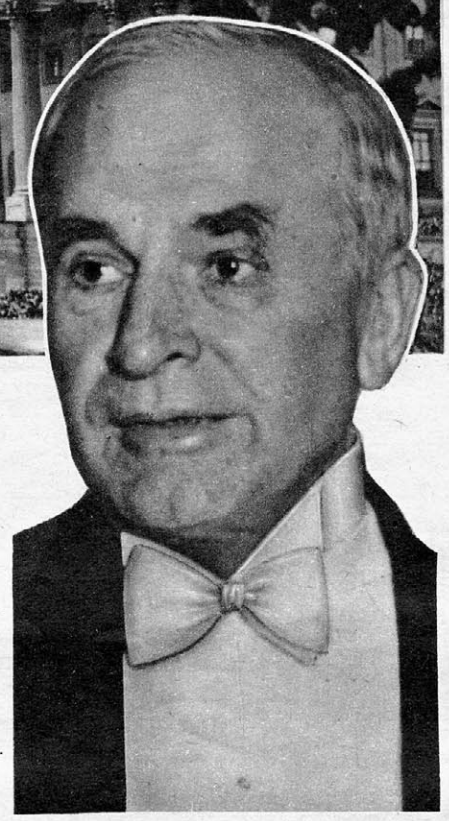
East Liverpool in the State of Ohio is one of the centers of the crockery industry in this country. Secretary Hull envisions a possible 25 per cent cut in the tariff on imported crockery. Crockery manufacturers in East Liverpool are in a panic. One firm, employing two hundred people, has run up the white flag of distress. We cannot compete, the crockery experts say, against crockery products imported, even at the present time and under our present tariff arrangements, from England and Japan and Czechoslovakia. A reduction of 25 per cent in the present tariff rates will result in the closing down of many crockery firms in East Liverpool and elsewhere throughout the country.

Any tariff arrangement that results in death to any American industry should be subjected to intense scrutiny by the United States Congress. No one man in the United States of America should be entrusted with such power as has been handed over by the United States Congress to Secretary Hull. The delegation of power to arrange Reciprocity Trade Agreements with foreign countries is a delegation of one species of dictatorship.

The office of Secretary of State in the United States was not founded to take away from Congress the right "to regulate commerce with foreign nations," a power explicitly given to Congress by Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of our Federal Constitution. Reciprocity Trade Pacts are a regulation of commerce with foreign nations despite the high sounding verbiage of their title.

By what right did the American Congress in 1934 surrender this power to the Secretary of State? The right to delegate such a power is not given to Congress by the Constitution. Moreover, at the time of such an unwarranted and unconstitutional delegation, the American Congress made its surrender unconditional. It did not limit the trade-treaty making power of Secretary Hull by insisting that any such trade-treaty be proposed to the American Congress for its consent. Oh no! Such a democratic limitation on the delegation of commerce power would have interfered with the speed and efficiency of one-man commercial dictatorship.

Had every one of the Hull treaties been subjected to the review and consent of the American Congress, as the Constitution so clearly desires, American workingmen, American unions and American manufacturers might have been given a democratic opportunity of reviewing the facts and indicating the economic hardships which American industry and labor would suffer. Many an American factory might have been kept going. Many an American workingman might have been kept working.



CORDELL HULL

The process of making trade-treaties with foreign countries would have been slower, with the resultant decline in the possibility of economic wreckage. The Administration, however, desired speed, the same kind of economic speed which adopts one plan to end the depression on Monday night and rejects it with the same speed on Tuesday morning. An unthinking Congress gave speed to the process of making trade-treaties, so much speed that all the wind was taken out of the sails of Congress itself. Only the cries of the shipwrecked have begun to awaken Congress to the evil of its undemocratic surrender of its own constitutional powers.

THERE IS ANOTHER element in the situation which neither the Congress nor the American public should lose sight of. The American Constitution is very clear about who shall make treaties between the United States and foreign governments. Among the specific powers granted by the Constitution to the President occurs the following: *"He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties."*

In the face of this clear placement

of treaty-making power co-equally in the President and the United States Senate, how is it that the Senate can tolerate the treaty-making expeditions of Secretary Hull? When and where has the Senate ever given its consent to the sixteen treaties produced by the mystic diplomacy of the Secretary of State? Who has given the United States Senate the right to surrender its duty to consent to any treaties before they become laws? The Federal Constitution permits no such delegation or surrender of the Senate's duty to consider and consent.

Do not the honorable Senators realize that the power to make treaties and the power to regulate commerce, which embraces all trade-treaties, involves the entire foreign policy of the United States? Does not the Senate remember that only the senatorial right to review the treaty commitments made by Woodrow Wilson with the Allies abroad saved this country from becoming a member of the League of Nations and from being embroiled in the collective security pacts that are rapidly transforming Europe into a wholesale munitions factory?

Most of the wars throughout the nineteenth century were trade wars. A trade-treaty with one country can become an episode of annoyance and reprisal on the part of another country. Is Secretary Hull to be continued in this dictatorial grant of power which must surely lead to economic hardship in this country, as certain evidence before the Federal Trade Commission already reveals, and which, in certain instances, might lead to commercial antagonism and reprisals on the part of various European and Asiatic nations?

Let it be understood once and for all that the 1934 delegation of power to Secretary Hull was not what is known as a delegation of ministerial duties. The American Congress has to delegate to someone the duty of finding facts, and compiling figures and arranging statistics. Through its various public hearings on public questions the American Congress seeks to secure the reactions of various American citizens to contemplated legislation. Ministerial powers are delegated to all the committees and sub-committees of Congress. But the findings of those committees and their recommendations are thereupon subjected to open debate upon the floor and to an ultimate decision by open Congressional vote.

What would Congressmen say if the Senate decided that it would delegate its treaty-making power to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; That the Senate Foreign Relations Committee need not report back to the floor of the Senate; that the decision of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would be binding, without any check or consent or review, upon the entire American nation? The power to consent to the making of treaties, possessed by the Senate co-equally with the President, is a power resident in the entire senatorial body. It can be known and exercised only by the entire Senate in open debate and in subsequent submission to a vote. The Senate may delegate a senatorial committee to study the particular problem and to report its findings back to the entire senatorial body for decision. The Senate may not surrender or delegate, a more euphemistic word for surrender, its constitutional power to any committee or to any individual.

It would be wrong, constitutionally and ethically, for the Senate to forego its power to declare war by delegating the entire exercise of this power to the President of the United States. This would make the President of the United States, whether he wanted to be or not, a dictator of the foreign policy of the United States. The issue of war or peace would be concentrated in the hands of a single individual. How such an individual acquired such power is beyond the question. Some dictatorships, as we have noticed, are born in peace. Others are born in violence. The dictatorship, at present exercised by Secretary Hull in making trade-treaties with foreign countries uncontrolled by the power of the American Congress to review, has been born in innocence.

It is time that the American Congress became as intelligent as it is innocent. It is time that the American Congress revoked the dictatorial grant of commercial power granted to the Secretary of State in 1934. It is time that the American Congress decided to retain the constitutional powers which it possesses, which it cannot delegate and which are the only safeguard for the preservation of one of the few democracies left within the world.

The SUPPRESSED TRUTH

The Monopoly of Information Through the Power to Control the Press and Radio Is Most Dangerous to Society When It Is Used to Boycott Facts.

by Hilaire Belloc

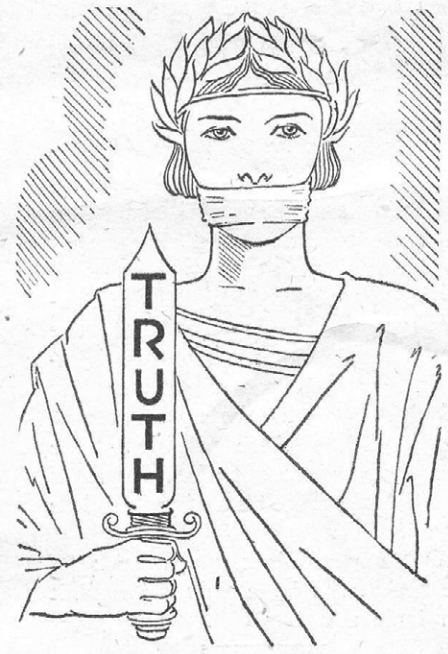
THE NEXT MOST important branch of modern monopoly is *monopoly of information.*

As in all other forms of monopoly, there is a wide margin still left. Information is not monopolized in the sense that it can only be obtained from one source; but the tendency to monopoly in it is very marked, and it is increasing under our eyes. The importance of this tendency will escape no one. We can make no judgment on public affairs, and very few judgments on our own private affairs, without adequate general information. If information be withheld, or warped in the interests of those few who control it, the gravest harm is done to the citizen and to the commonwealth.

There are three forms in which this tendency appears: (1) What is called "the air"—it used to be called "the ether"—that is, the wireless; radio. (2) The general journalistic press; and (3) books, with which may be counted the more instructed magazines.

The wireless tends to monopoly in two ways: First, it may be bought up by a few commercial interests which tend, like all forms of capitalist control, to get fewer and more powerful. Secondly, it may be an admitted monopoly of the government.

Of these two the latter is certainly the more dangerous and the worse. In European countries, and particularly in England, the radio is a public monopoly of this kind. It is, of course, mere hypocrisy to say that it is not controlled by the State. It is controlled by a corporation which the State charters, and of which the State appoints the officials. Those who prefer this form of monopoly by wireless are always pointing out the evils of the alternative system, where wireless is free to be bought by anyone who chooses to hire it. They say that this puts too much power into the hands of private capitalist enterprises. It certainly puts power into their hands, but I have never seen that power abused as it abused by government monopoly. You at least know who has hired the wireless, and my experience of this form of publicity is that, apart from the quite open advertisement, for brief moments of the service or goods furnished by the firm that hires, there is full freedom. But where you have government monopoly of wireless, as in Europe, there is no freedom at all. The mass of men remain, so far as the wireless is concerned, completely ignorant of whatever the government chooses to shut off from them.



The tendency to monopoly in information by newspapers is strong and dangerous, but it may be exaggerated. There are few cases in which what is called "a newspaper magnate" really controls all the printed daily information available to the public, even in a limited area. Moreover, although the man with a large numbers of newspapers under one control and distributed over vast areas has much too much power, yet there is a limit to it in another form, which is that people do not necessarily take his advice. The real danger of such men is that *they can suppress truth.* The positive advocacy which they go in for has much less effect; their effective falsehoods are much more falsehoods of silence than of active untruth, and mere boycott or silence can usually be pierced.

THERE HAVE BEEN a number of instances, as we all know, of a partial monopoly of information breaking down. Your own presidential elections in the United States are a very good example of that, and so are many movements on our side. To have nearly the whole of the press against one will not necessarily mean that one will fail. But the boycott is another thing. When the few who control the mass of the press over a given large area agree to say nothing about some important matter, it is very difficult indeed to get that matter ventilated. We had a comic example of that over here in England two years ago. The whole available strength of our fleet was sent to the Mediterranean to frighten Italy. Hardly anyone in England heard of that because our press consented to be silent, but all over the rest of the world everybody heard of it, including, of course, the Italians, the only people from whom it was desired to keep it secret.

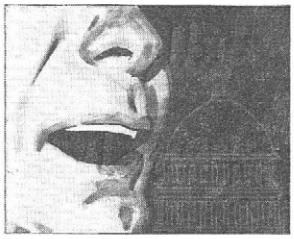
There is yet another force counterbalancing the monopolists of the press; this is what I have myself called in many an article and pamphlet "the free press." A little free weekly journal, with quite small circulation, will often have the power to break down a most formidable ring of silence or falsehood, and there is also private conversation, passing on the sufficient information received by the few who read the "free press." Such information spreads out in circles.

We had a very fine example of that half a lifetime ago in one of our innumerable political scandals, called the Marconi scandal. A little newspaper, with a circulation of not more than about three thousand a week, run by Mr. G. Chesterton and myself, did the whole work of the exposure in the face of complete boycott and silence by all the official press in England. It is true that culprits were not brought to justice; they continued to hold high office and to draw large fortunes out of the taxes, but at any rate they did not save their reputations.

THERE REMAINS the freedom of the press in the matter of books and the better instructed magazines. This, as yet, is secure even over here, and on your side of the Atlantic, of course, it is still more secure. It is not secure under the despotisms; but wherever normal conditions of civic freedom exist the book is free. Now the effect of the book is very great. It has not the immediate effect of the monopolist daily press. The effect of the book is at long range. But it tells at last. If you want an example of that look at the effect of a book published eighty years ago, which at first hardly anybody read—the book called "Capital" by Karl Marx. It took a lifetime to produce its effect, but at the end of that lifetime it had given birth to international Communism.

It may be asked what other remedy we have against the monopoly of information as it is now exercised through the more widely distributed newspapers. Well, we have, or rather should have if we carry out our proper reforms, the remedy of public demand. A public possessed of well-distributed property will create a demand for information such as free citizens need and insist upon.

Most of the harm that is done by the monopolists of the modern popular press is only done because they appeal to men dependent upon wages, and enslaved by the industrial system. In their lack of security and their lack of sufficient freedom they develop an appetite for sensation. They are the less interested in civic business because they are not as much true citizens as their fathers were. For man is not a full citizen unless he is free; and a man is not fully free unless he has economic freedom. And economic freedom you cannot have without property, either individual, or family, or guild.



"Will the Gentleman Yield?"

War Appropriations Total 80% of Our Expenditures

By HON. JOHN B. BANKHEAD
Senator from Alabama

LET US SEE how the appropriations during the past five years have increased, both for the War Department and for the Navy Department.

I have not recently undertaken to gather the figures on the percentage of our expenditures that goes to pay for reparations of war and preparations for war; but I should estimate in a general way, and especially if the interest upon our reparation debts is considered, that 80 per cent of all our national expenditures may be listed under those two subjects, including, as I said, interest upon the principal; but let us take first the figures for the War Department.

For the fiscal year 1935, for the War Department, we appropriated $264,957,509.62. For 1936, we increased the amount some $90,000,000, to $355,835,520.68. For 1937, there was not a great increase; the total was $388,244,859. For the fiscal year 1938, the appropriations aggregated $415,263,154. The War Department Appropriation bill we now have under consideration, including the items to which I am objecting, carries $490,981,813, against $264,957,509.62 only five years ago.

The bill as it passed the House carried $448,116,000. The committee has added expenditures of $42,000,000 to the increases already made by the House, so that now the amount carried by the bill is almost half a billion dollars; and, as we all know, that does not include anything but war items. It does not include rivers and harbors and other items of appropriation which are administered by the War Department. That appropriation will come a little later on.

What about the Navy?

For the fiscal year 1935, we appropriated $287,250,030.72 for the Navy. For 1936, we appropriated $482,859,729.11 for the Navy. For 1937, we appropriated $528,613,048.32. For 1938, there was a little decrease—we talked a little about balancing the budget at that time—to $516,543,308. For this fiscal year the naval bill carries—and it has been passed—$549,227,842, as against $287,250,030.72 only five years ago, with the real naval bill, with its billion-dollar authorization, now almost ready for consideration by the Senate.

Farm Problems Cause City Depressions

By HON. STEPHEN PACE
Representative from Georgia

IN MY OPINION the greatest menace to this nation today is the concentration of our population in the great centers. It is an almost hopeless situation back on the farm and unless you offer some inducement to the man whereby he can realize some of the dreams you have, a home of his own, there is going to be a further concentration in your cities, and that is now where your relief problem is, that is where your crime problem is, and that is where your disease problem is.

I want to read just one statement from the hearings. The program this year provided $10,000,000. Listen to this statement taken from the hearings:

"The program for the current fiscal year will permit assistance to not more than 2,000 farmers. The number of farm tenants is increasing at the rate of approximately 40,000 per annum."

There are now nearly 3,000,000 tenant farmers in this nation. They are increasing, if you please, at the rate of 40,000 a year. If this continues the day is not far distant when you will have only a limited number of farmers on the farm. The remainder of your population will be concentrated in the great industrial centers.

I appeal to you as you give billions to those without work in the cities, as you spend $500,000,000 for slum clearance in the cities, that you at least give us this additional $10,000,000 that we may provide that poor fellow back on the farm a home of his own and some inducement to keep him there and make him a worthwhile American citizen.

We are asking no gift. This $25,000,000 is to be used for loans to deserving tenants and sharecroppers, so they may secure a home of their own, so they may enjoy the blessings of their own fireside, so they may have something to hope for, something to take pride in, something to love, something to protect, something to work and fight for.

Deflation Process Needs Reversing

By HON. GEORGE D. O'BRIEN
Representative from Michigan

ON DECEMBER 22, 1936, the Secretary of the Treasury created the inactive or sterilized gold fund in the United States Treasury.

From that date forward the gold acquisitions purchased for $35 per ounce were not paid for by the issuance of gold certificates but were paid for by Treasury obligations.

By June 30, 1937, the inactive or sterilized gold fund had reached $1,086,787,223.

During the summer of 1937, we were acquiring such gold for the inactive fund at the rate of $140,000,000 a month.

On February 15, 1938, the amount of gold in the inactive fund had reached $1,213,602,937.83.

On February 14, 1938, the Treasury announced that the first $100,000,000 of gold acquired in each quarter of this year would not be sterilized. Instead, gold certificates would be issued. The excess over $100,000,000 in each quarter still goes into the inactive gold fund and no change is made in regard to the accumulated gold in the inactive fund.

By virtue of the Gold Reserve Act of January 30, 1934, all such sterilized gold is the property of the United States.

On December 22, 1936, when the sterilized-gold fund was created, it was done purposely as a deflationary measure to offset an anticipated inflation.

Since November 19, 1937, we have been going through a severe deflation. It appears very plain that the deflationary policy of maintaining the sterilized-gold fund should be reversed.

At this time there is in the sterilized-gold fund $1,182,974,522.81. Since this gold is the property of the United States, currency can be issued for it and the money spent for public works or other measures to counteract the present deflation and start this additional currency flowing through the channels of trade and industry.

Exchange of Bonds For Debt-Money Is Unfair

By HON. WILLIAM LEMKE
Representative from North Dakota

WHY SHOULD our Government issue $4,434,757,345 Federal Reserve notes and give them to the large bankers through the Federal Reserve Banking System for nothing except the cost of printing and then issue in addition $38,500,000,000 tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and give them to these large bankers for a check book and a deposit book? These large bankers now have the $4,434,757,345 Federal Reserve notes and they also have the $38,500,000,000 tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds, and the Government is still in financial distress.

If our Government can issue Federal Reserve notes and give them to the large bankers for nothing, why can it not issue these same notes to pay its own obligations? If the Government would do this then the people would not have to tax themselves $1,400,000,000 a year to pay the interest on these tax-exempt bonds. Then there would not be 12,000,000 people out of employment and millions more on a disguised dole system.

As Thomas Edison so ably said: "If the nation can issue a dollar bond it can issue a dollar bill."

Present Decline Is Auto Depression

By HON. WILLIAM R. THOM
Representative from Ohio

WE ARE NOW in the midst of a new kind of business decline—an automobile depression—caused by the temporary saturation of the country with automobiles.

Bogged down, too, is the railroad industry, hard hit by the competition of the automobile in an era of "too much" transportation facilities.

Let us now examine automobile-production figures for this era somewhat more narrowly. From 1932 to 1938, we registered in the United States 14,110,907 new passenger cars—one for almost every two of the 30,000,000 families in the United States. We increased the total registrations from 20,885,814 in 1932 to 24,197,685 in 1936, and possibly to twenty-five or twenty-six millions in 1937. The highest of all previous registration years was 1930, when the total was 23,059,262.

You will see, therefore, that in the period from 1932 to 1938 we added almost 4,000,000 new owners, either of new cars or second-hand cars. Our whole population, seating five to a car, could be riding in automobiles in the same instant. It should be noted that, of these 14,000,000 buyers of new cars, nine or ten million of them traded in old machines, which in turn were sold as second-hand. It is safe, therefore, to assume that in this six-year period all of the twenty-five or twenty-six million automobile owners now in the country will have either bought a brand new car or a second-hand car, when the present supply of six or eight hundred thousand second-hand cars that is clogging the market is disposed of.

In 1936 and 1937 alone we registered 6,888,249 new passenger cars in the United States, and this means that over one-fourth of the total pleasure cars in the United States now are less than 2 years old.

No wonder a breathing spell has come to the motor-vehicle industry! Millions of Americans have mortgaged their future earnings to buy new cars and to produce the prosperity of the country during the past years, but they are now foreclosed from contracting any new obligations. They will not be in the market until their monthly instalment payments have been met.

Auto Prosperity Is Of Great Import

By HON. JERRY J. O'CONNELL
Representative from Montana

A CAREFUL REVIEW of statistics prepared by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association shows the importance of the prosperity of the automobile industry to the general prosperity of our country.

Of all the steel manufactured in the United States, the automobile industry uses 57.8 per cent of the strip, 35.8 per cent of the bars, 41.6 per cent of the sheets, 53 per cent of the malleable iron, 60 per cent of the alloy steel, and 20.3 per cent of steel of all forms. Of other metals consumed in the United States, the industry uses 13.4 per cent of the aluminum, 18.4 per cent of the copper, 11.8 per cent of the tin, 34.3 per cent of the lead, 11.8 per cent of the zinc, 29.7 per cent of the nickel.

The automobile industry consumes 73 per cent of all the plate glass manufactured in the United States, 46 per cent of the upholstery leather produced; 8.9 per cent of the cotton materials manufactured in the mills of the country go to make tires and other motor-vehicle equipment. Twenty million pounds of mohair is consumed in the United States each year, and 40 per cent goes into the industry, to say nothing of 5.5 per cent of all the hardwood produced in the country and 185,000,000 board feet of softwood lumber.

In addition, the industry uses 52 per cent of all the lubricating oil consumed in the country and 89 per cent of the gasoline, or approximately 20,000,000,000 gallons a year; 21 per cent of all the glycerin consumed in the United States is used by the automobile industry, as well as 40,000,000 gallons of other anti-freeze solutions. Add to this 52,220,000 yards of upholstery cloth, nearly 18,000,000 gallons of paint, 48,400,000 pounds of hair and padding—to say nothing of the myriad of other industries more or less affected.

The Week in the News

LITERATURE

Race Of The Libertines

WHEN the competition for salaciousness and daring between the new type of "popular" magazines has been run, there will not be a clean or decent thing in American life left unsmirched.

The publishers of *Life*, picture magazine de luxe of the *Time-Fortune* auspices, have had to defend a charge of selling indecent and obscene literature. Prosecuted by Asst. Dist. Atty. Herman Fliederblum and defended by Morris Ernst in Bronx Court of Special Sessions, the publishers were acquitted. "A decision has been prepared by Associate Justice Nathan Perlman," said Justice Bernard Kozicke. "We acquit the defendant."

The *Esquire-Coronet* outfit, publishers of *Ken*, bit metaphorical fingernails in chagrin at this circulation enterprise in a competitor. Not to be outdone, their staff dug deeper into the cesspool to produce an article in defense of professional prostitution. Perhaps nothing so insidiously destructive of morality has been published in this generation in America. The designed effect of the whole article is to break down whatever is left of prejudice against "Mrs. Warren's Profession"—now frankly called "vice"—and to show every overworked shop girl in the land what a sucker she is for going straight.

Second class mailing privileges have been withdrawn barring *Ken* from the mails. It was explained that the permit would not be reissued until a table of contents satisfactory to the United States Government would be submitted. Meanwhile, it was explained, deprivation from the mails would not affect newsstand distribution. In Detroit, Michigan, Police Commissioner Heinrich A. Pickert took action to remove the offending magazine from newsstands. In most cases, however, the salacious edition had already sold out.

One does not have to be a churchgoing Christian to resent indecency, or to be affronted at being made to pay a quarter for such tripe. What reader will not resist the invasion of his home by such filth? But, is it any safer for adult minds than for children? Parents cannot teach what they do not have; there is little protection for children when parents keep such reading from them, only to consume it themselves.

The publishers' excuse that they are "only giving the public what it wants" is always a gratuitous insult to the public. It is obvious that these sellers of smut create the audience which they set up as a defense when confronted with their offense. One need only note the oft-repeated commonplace that "such things would not have been permitted a few years ago," to realize how insidious and pervading has become this designed boring-into the morals of America.

Putting morality on a basis of majorities is always a favorite trick of subversive forces. If a majority of people do not believe in churches, then we'll burn the churches and outlaw God, they argued in Spain and Russia and Mexico. The moral minority, they assert, "have no right to legislate the morals" of those who wish to be libertines. Stated thus, we are back to the days of the catacombs when a "moral minority" challenged the paganism of ancient Rome and were fed to the lions. Their survivors furnished the leaven which —up to now—has remade a world of decency and Christian morality fit to live in.

SOCIAL JUSTICE charges that this new competition for smut among the *"Ken"* type of magazine is a deliberate plot — not only pandering to low morals for a few sales—but to create such a reaction against press libertines that there can be brought about a press control in this country—*by the very interests who are financing these invasions of Christian morality.*

Do not think for a moment that the reader's quarter, plus the revenue from advertising in its pages, finances the de luxe presentation of frank Communism and immorality that these magazines bring to the newsstands. Presented in an attractive format, expensively prepared with fine printing and art work, the new publications come to the attention of an intelligent spending class that would not look at the *Daily Worker* or the rest of the Reds' literature.

Responsible newspapers and magazines cannot afford to watch with indifference while these journalistic panders progressively invade and breakdown the nation's morals. The inevitable reaction is bound to affect all publications.

NEW KIND of "Liberty Leaguers" are these corn farmers from seven states. They formed the "Corn Belt Liberty League" at Macomb, Ill. to protest the dictatorial New Deal crop control bill. Their resolution: "We are determined to resist to the very last any effort to force us under threat of prosecution to give over control of our lands to other people." (Acme Photo)

AGRICULTURE

Crop Control Revolt

TILDEN BURG, Sciota, Illinois, corn farmer, stood on the stage of the Macomb armory and told 3,500 corn belt farmers from seven states:

"If you believe in freedom on the farm we invite you to join with us. We need the strength of numbers if we are to be heard in Washington . . . We are convinced beyond all doubt that the majority of farmers do not want this crop-control bill."

Corn Farmer Burg was addressing a giant protest meeting out of which was formed the Corn Belt Liberty League, devoted to one purpose: Revolt against the dictatorial crop-control bill enacted by Congress last February.

First protests had been made informally by Burg and his neighbors a week before as Department of Agriculture corn quotas were announced. From street corner conversations the protests swelled in volume. It was decided to organize a protest group. Letters and telegrams of encouragement poured into the Burg home from 40 Illinois counties; from Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Michigan. Last week the meeting was arranged. An overflow crowd packed the Macomb armory; milled for a block around the building.

In overalls, business suits, blazers and moleskin pants corn farmers cheeringly selected Farmer Burg as president of the Corn Belt Liberty League; listened attentively as John Waters, Madison, Wis., engineer who spent five years in Russia, pointed out the danger in a collectivist system of farming.

Waters, vigorous foe of totalitarianism, likened the New Deal crop-control measure to early methods of the Russian Communists.

"The Communists first got control by making false promises, creating class hatred and giving free land and seed to the peasants," he asserted. "The whole setup of the crop-control bill is designed to establish a dictatorship over agriculture. It will create spying activity and hatred among farmers.

"Every day the New Deal bites off a little of the freedom of the American people. Unless this is checked we will be in the same boat with Russia."

Revolt-stirring corn quotas limited the farmers to approximately one-third their potential crop. They protested southern farmers were growing corn on acres closed to cotton production.

In Washington

Little sympathy for corn belt farmers was expressed in Washington after the Macomb protest rally. Those who object that the measure is dictatorial will have to "take it or leave it," A.A.A. officials said. If they choose to "leave it," they have no relief at all.

Claude R. Wickard, director of the north central region of the A.A.A. said no changes will be made in the program. Instead, he said, "educational" meetings will be held in various areas. In these meetings Agriculture Department officials will attempt to "sell" the program to the farmers.

Meanwhile another section of official Washington spoke of dire results if the program is carried out as provided.

Said Colorado Senator Edwin C. Johnson: "My prediction is that the farm act eventually will cause a political revolution in all farm sections. I think it will be drastically revised or repealed at the January session of Congress."

Potato Vote

In the heat of the Corn belt protest, potato farmers in 13 Southern and Western states will vote this week either to accept or reject the potato crop limitation proposed under the crop-control bill.

They face the same dilemma as the corn farmers: Either accept New Deal crop-control with its insignificant subsidy, or go without relief entirely.

FINANCE

Searchlight On Money Changers

LONDON, ENGLAND.—The Rio Tinto Company, one of the leading British companies operating in Insurgent Spain, where it controls extensive copper mines, has released a mysterious financial statement showing profit and loss for 1937. The Rio Tinto Company is virtually owned by the international banking House of Rothschild.

The company shows a profit of $955,775. It lists 15-million pesetas of General Franco's currency "of unpredictable value," approximately $1,750,000. In its profit and loss account, the company values this gigantic bundle of paper at $20! Now, we know that the company actually increased its copper output from 1,061,180 tons to 1,424,998 during 1937 and we know that copper increased in price from $110 a ton to $300.

Why should the Rothschilds ignore a million and three quarters in profits? Is it to penalize General Franco for preserving Christianity against the ruthlessness and godlessness of Communism, by depreciating his currency in the hope of his losing caste and thus precipitate a counter-revolution when he ultimately wins? Or is the currency to be repudiated as a retaliatory measure against Hitler for his aid to Franco on account of the German seizure of Rothschild property in Austria?

The credit of the New Spain under General Franco will not be dependent upon Rothschild gold, but on the real wealth and man-power of a great nation.

Holding Company Bill Postponed

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Glass Holding Company Bill has been shelved for this session of Congress. A Senate banking sub-committee, headed by Senator Carter Glass, shelved the bill, in spite of President Roosevelt's recommendation last week that it be passed. The bill, which had been exposed in a previous issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE, would give perpetual life to those holding companies now in force and permit branch banking across state lines to further concentrate wealth in the hands of a few. Senator Glass admitted that "intense opposition" had developed to some sections of the bill. He promised to re-introduce it at the next session of Congress in revised form.

The Week in Washington

Monopolistic Mutterings

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S "monopoly" message to Congress stresses the importance of encouraging individual ownership and private initiative, and recommends a comprehensive and adequately financed study of the situation.

Said the President: "If you believe with me in private initiative, you must acknowledge the right of well-managed small business to expect to make reasonable profits. You must admit that the destruction of this opportunity follows concentration of control of any given industry into a small number of dominating corporations."

It is to be regretted that the noble and well expressed sentiments against monopoly contained in the President's message, are not followed up by something stronger than the recommendation of a $500,000 study. Said Senator Borah: "The message embraces all phases of the problem except what to do about it."

It is ironical that this excellent castigation of monopolies should come from a President whose administration has sponsored no less than 56 incorporated monopolies in the last five years.

"The way we do things and not merely the way we say things, is always the best test of sincerity."

The Pump Primers

SPENDING is always popular among the Washington bureaucracy, especially when the amount to be spent is $4½-billion. Bureaucrats from everywhere are petitioning Congress to get some of the funds needed to prime the pump.

The report that the N.E.C. (National Emergency Council) is to be revived stepped out of the rumor stage when the President sent to the Senate the nomination of Lowell Mellett, former Washington editor, as the Council's director, and a request reached the House to ear-mark $1,000,000 for the "emergency of the forthcoming campaign."

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, plans to revive his P.W.A. as a permanent institution, for which process the Beiter Bill asks $1,450,000,000. The bill authorizes the establishment of a United States Public Works Administration, as a division of the Interior Department, with Secretary Ickes as administrator. The bill has the endorsement of Secretary Ickes.

Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, hopes to secure $1,250,000,000 for the W.P.A. and $25-million for the N.Y.A. for the seven months beginning July 1.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace likewise has designs on the pump—to the extent of $175-million which he has already proposed to Congress for the Farm Security Administration.

Their Prime Concern

RIGHT now Congressmen are interested in adjournment. Early in April the President told Democratic leaders that he would let them adjourn early if the important measures on his program were enacted promptly. At that time the goal was set for between May 20 and June 1.

W.P.A. Administrator Harry Hopkins (left) and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes

The measures on the "must" list were: the $4½-billion spending program, the $5-billion tax bill, the $1-billion navy armament bill, and the wage-hour bill.

The spending program is assured of enactment, if only for campaign self defense, and the tax bill is even now but a short step from the statute books.

The House-approved Navy bill has already passed the Senate by a vote of 56 to 28.

The wage-hour bill is bound to cause delay. The President wants the bill. Congress wants to shelve it and go home. The fate of the bill at this session depends upon whose desire is the stronger. Some Congressmen still hope for adjournment by June 1.

EYES and EARS OVER THE CAPITOL

by Mark Meecham

Civil Liberties On The March

The petition before the Senate to increase funds for the so-called Civil Liberties Committee has been converted into a most disconcerting question, especially unpleasant for Wisconsin's Senator Bob La Follette. And the folks back home are asking: Is it true what they say about his committee?

Even from the beginning few persons suspected the La Follette committee of complete impartiality and fairness in its investigations of labor trouble. Many felt from the start, that if the La Follette committee were not being paid by the Communist A.C.L.U. (American Civil Liberties Union), it ought to be.

No C.I.O. opponent has ever been known to get the "best" of the deal from the La Follette committee. It was the sponsors, and friends of the "Civil Liberties Committee," however, who actually "spilled the beans."

It seems that all the time, the "civil liberties" under protection were not those of United States citizens in general, but those of the C.I.O. and its members. Just as free speech to the members.

What was intended as praise by the magazine *Fight*, organ of the (Communist) "American League against War and Fascism," has been relegated to the position of devil's advocate. The revealing article on the La Follette committee said:

"The investigation was born in the Cosmos Club in Washington on an evening in February, 1936. Present at the meeting were some 15 persons including John L. Lewis, chairman of the C.I.O.; Gardner Jackson of the A.C.L.U.; Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union; Earl Browder, secretary of the American Communist party; Max Bedacht, national secretary of the International Workers Order; Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; James Ford, Negro Communist candidate for vice-president in 1936; Israel Amter, New York state organizer of the Communist party; Ella Reeve Bloor, member of the Communist central committee; Gil Greenberg, president of the Young Communist League, and others.

"From the discussion there evolved the idea of Senatorial investigation of the violation of civil liberties. Senator La Follette agreed to go to bat for it and the lobbyists represented agreed to throw the weight of their organizations toward securing necessary appropriations and authorizations.

"Throughout the course of its activities, the committee has made available to the unions names of spies uncovered and many a spy in the auto industry has had his trousers soundly kicked and has been escorted out of town as a result."

When Senator La Follette applied for $60,000 more to carry on his "investigation" work, the bubble burst.

Anticipating difficulty, the C.I.O. had further involved itself in the affair, by appealing to all members of Labor's Non-Partisan League, John L. Lewis' political party, to send telegrams and letters and as individuals and groups, to lobby for the appropriation.

(Note: The C. I. O. letter of appeal for every effort to influence this legislation will not be investigated by Senator Minton's lobby investigating committee. The Indianian's G.P.U. investigations are confined to Republican and anti-New Deal lobbying.)

LEGISLATION

The Chain Store Tax

Subject: H. R. 9464, a bill to oppose private monopoly in retail business by imposition of a federal chain store tax.

Status: Introduced in the House on February 14, 1938, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, where it awaits hearing by a subcommittee.

Author: Representative Wright Patman of Texas and 74 co-authors, Representatives from 33 different states.

Support: Independent small retailers, local merchants, and the Independent Bankers' Association.

It has the opposition of the large chain corporations, and also of the "Consumers' Foundation, Inc.," a society started by the national corporate chain stores. According to Representative Patman, "all the holding company bankers and all of the branch bankers in this country are fighting the bill tooth and nail."

Analysis: There are about 1,500 retail chain companies in the United States, the average company owning 35 stores. H. R. 9464 will affect seriously only about 20 national corporate chain companies, but these 20 are the most dangerous to private enterprise in local communities.

* * *

The bill imposes a graduated tax on ownership of ten or more retail stores. The tax ranges from $50 for each store not in excess of 15, to $1,000 for each additional store over 500. It exempts gasoline stations which do not sell tires or tubes, newspaper branch offices, and service establishments maintained by transportation companies to accommodate passengers and employes. Stores owned by individuals, which may be affiliated with a national organization such as the I.G.A. (Independent Grocers' Association) but whose profits accrue only to the individual store, are not taxed.

If the retail chain stores of a corporation are located in more than one state, the tax will be multiplied by the number of states in which that corporation's stores are located.

* * *

The bill seeks to prevent the growth of the absentee ownership of business which local people are willing and able to operate. These absentee landlords are now permitted to relieve a community of great sums of money which should circulate therein, and to use it to further concentrate the money of the nation in large centers, meanwhile destroying local business by price-cutting.

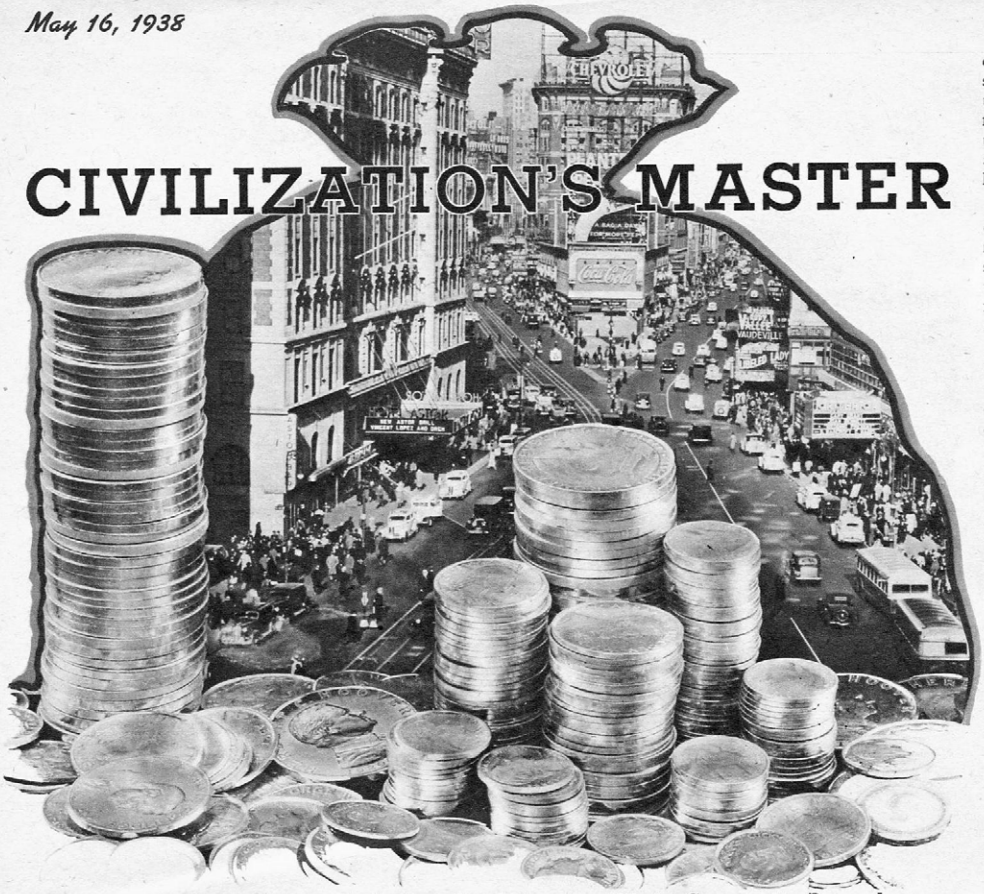
* * *

Although the chains are morally as justified in their vicious methods as is a band of gypsies in looting a community of its riches, their practices are at present blessed by full legal and statutory sanction. Taxation is the community's only redress, and H. R. 9464, the chain store tax bill, provides that taxation.

* * *

The bill should do much, if enacted, to loosen the present control of a few over retail distribution. It should help to prevent further destruction of entire markets by chains, as was successfully attempted in the potato market on the Atlantic seaboard, onions in Massachusetts, and grapefruit in Florida and Texas.

CIVILIZATION'S MASTER



Holding the Purse Strings of Society, Rendering the Whole Community Dependent Upon Them, the Money Changers Proscribe Every Man Who Dares to Expose Their Unlawful Practices

By Robert H. Hemphill

ALL OVER THE FRONT PAGES and through the financial sections of the newspapers is strewn the constantly repeated statement that because of the capital gains tax, or the undistributed profits tax, or because of New Deal antagonism to business generally, Capital has lost confidence, become frightened and is "not flowing into the channels of commerce and industry," and because of this we have a constantly deepening depression.

If it were not tragic it would be amusing to sit on the side lines and watch the skilled propagandists of the Money Changers advance an idea, designed to cover up the manipulations of their cunning masters, and by constant repetition finally embed it firmly in the minds of the unsuspecting public.

In recent months such a campaign has successfully implanted in official and unofficial minds alike the idea that there exists, in some unspecified cache, a vast fund of idle capital which, under more favorable circumstances would be circulating in the constant exchange of goods and services to the end that everyone would be busy at a remunerative job and living off the fat of the land.

There is just one expressive answer to that statement—vicious boloney!

Understand, I am not for either the capital gains or the undistributed profits tax. I believe that both are vicious in the extreme. The capital gains tax, I have always believed, was germinated in communistic pique and revenge directed at successful speculators by persons in the Administration who very likely never earned or had more than a modest weekly salary. The undistributed profits tax was, in my opinion, designed specifically to "get" Henry Ford—to destroy his enterprise or force it into the control of some of the many "Dillingers" of Wall Street.

These measures, together with other ill-advised proposals of the so-called New Deal, whose general philosophy dates back to Diocletian, the gentleman who put the disintegrating Roman Empire on the skids, unquestionably deter many possible new ventures which are the essence of progress.

THE IDEA that a vast fund of inactive money exists somewhere, and that this situation is responsible for the present severe and rapidly deepening depression, is just a red herring drawn across the trail of the Money Changers, who have for more than a year constantly cancelled and taken out of circulation substantial fractions of our principal medium of exchange – that imaginary money—Bank Credit.

The checking accounts of the individuals, partnerships and corporations of the nations have been decimated by the commercial bankers of the nation some two billions of dollars more—probably nearer three billions, since January 1st, 1937, and we are having an orthodox, common, or garden variety of depression, nothing mysterious or unusual about it at all —just the same kind of depression we have had periodically since Congress, under the manipulation of these shrewd chiselers, abdicated and turned over to them its most vital function, the creation of money, the only mechanism we have for passing our goods and services from one to another.

There is, however, a great reservoir of imaginary money in the potential credit which resides in the capacity of commercial banks to lend credit to commerce and industry. All of this talk and propaganda about reassuring Capital is, in the final analysis, nothing more nor less than a statement that: If we are to have prosperity we must adjust our lives and actions to a standard which will be satisfactory to the commercial bankers of the nation, and after that is done, they may loosen up and grudgingly allow commerce and industry to function again by loaning them an imaginary but usable medium of exchange – bank deposits created by loans.

BUT commerce and industry will have to pay them a share in the profits for every dollar of this synthetic money. We cannot transact business, we cannot produce, we cannot employ labor, unless the commercial bankers permit us to do so.

If this is a new and startling thought to you who read this, you may well ask, who owns the United States, anyway?

The answer is very simple—the commercial banks.

In the language of a legislative commission of the New York Legislature—which should be burned into the consciousness of every man and woman in this magnificent country:

"In the opinion of your committee, no system was ever better devised so perfectly to enslave a community as that of the present mode of conducting banking establishments. Like the siren of the fable they entice to destroy. They hold the purse strings of society . . . thus rendering the whole community dependent on them; proscribing every man who dares to expose their unlawful practices."

The reason, and the only reason we have unemployment, hunger and distress in this grand country, is that the commercial bankers who control the only mechanism for creating a usable substitute for money, refuse this essential medium of exchange and for this reason, *and for this one reason only*, this nation, endowed with resources almost beyond imagination, is idle, hungry, ragged and in distress.

WHY DO NOT the newspapers, the champions of that bulwark of democracy, free speech, expose this absurd situation and demand of Congress that it recover its constitutional prerogative to issue the money of the nation and to regulate its value (which can only be done by regulating its volume)?

They have been intimidated by the commercial bankers who *"proscribe every man who dares to expose their unlawful practices."* There is not a merchant in the United States who would dare incur the displeasure of his local banker. There is not a merchant who would dare refuse to withdraw his advertising, without which no newspaper can exist, from any newspaper which incurred the local banker's displeasure and antagonism.

"No system was ever better devised so perfectly to enslave a community . . . They hold the purse strings of society . . . *they proscribe every man who dares to expose their unlawful practices.*"

This is what is wrong with civilized society. This is the reason we have booms and depressions. This is the reason governments are impotent to advance the welfare of their respective countries. This is the reason behind the growing discontent with present social organizations.

There is nothing wrong with representative constitutional governments except that the bankers will not permit them to function.

There is nothing wrong with the capitalistic system, except that the bankers prevent it from functioning.

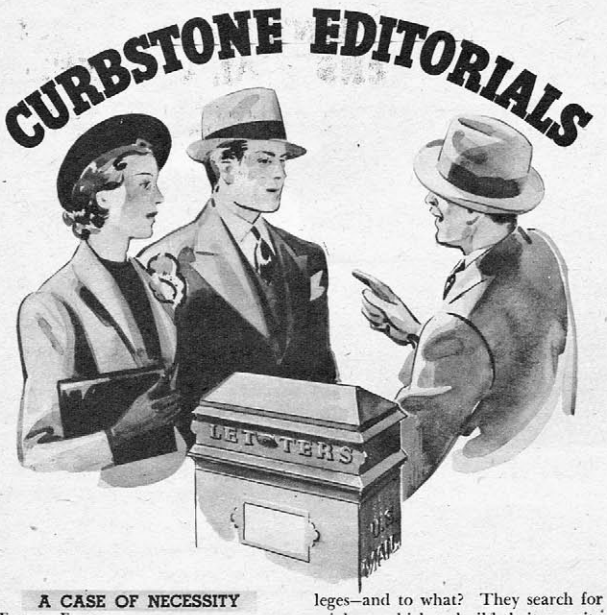
They have perfected their system of piracy so that practically no man, preacher, teacher, editor or writer *"dares to expose their unlawful practices."* Entrenched in this seemingly impregnable position, they are no longer satisfied with interest on their imaginary money which they produce at no cost to themselves, and they now demand a lion's share in the profits.

Every dollar you have in your pocket or in the credit balance in your bank account was borrowed by someone from a commercial bank. If they foreclosed their short and long term loans, beginning tomorrow, at the end of this liquidation, there would not be a dollar of either cash or bank deposits in circulation. The deposits would all have been cancelled and the cash would all be in the banks.

If the commercial bankers are optimistic and create a sufficient fund of this imaginary money by their loans to commerce and industry, we are prosperous and the standard of living is constantly elevated.

If they are pessimistic and begin foreclosure of their loans, business declines; unemployment, bankruptcies and distress increase just as the volume of the imaginary money which they created shrinks.

Our great inventive genius, our outstanding capacity for organization, our willingness and ability to labor and create wealth, our great and highly developed transportation systems, our splendid productive and commercial systems are all impotent in the face of the fact that the bankers "hold the purse strings of society" and that we cannot exchange our products and services without money or some usable substitute, and they completely control the issue of money and its only usable substitute—bank credit.



A CASE OF NECESSITY

To the Editor:

Miss Myra Smith in her letter in a recent issue of Social Justice, touched on a controversy which has raged through the two depressions. She has stated the side of the single women. Permit me to bring to light some facts regarding the married woman who works. Of course I speak only from my own knowledge—a government report covering the United States might show this matter in an entirely different light.

Dividing my friends, women who work, into married and single groups, I have checked over those married women who work and found that out of twenty-four, there are only two whose husbands hold positions where their remuneration is sufficient to take care of their families. The other twenty-two are women whose husbands have been out of work over a period of years and who have families to support.

I compared the circumstances of those twenty-two women with twenty-two single girls. About two-thirds of the latter group help at home with board money, and one supports a mother.

Nineteen of the twenty-two married women are the mainstays of their families, their husbands having been able to secure work only intermittently during the depression. Two at the present time have husbands who secured work recently, but the accumulated bills for the period when they were the sole support of the family make them hold onto their work in an effort to eventually clean the slate. In these days of uncertainty, it ill behooves any working married women to throw it away in hope that her husband's work will last. The shutdowns, strikes, etc. have taught them a bitter lesson.

Of the other three husbands, one is in a veterans' hospital, one is a cripple, and the other is an incurably lazy individual who is well satisfied to sit and let his wife work.

There is no doubt that those twenty-two married women do need work as they have youngsters depending on them for bread and a roof. If only the single girls wouldn't let themselves be blinded by those two married women who work when it isn't necessary!

Dorothy Burns

Cleveland, Ohio

YOUTH STANDS BY

To the Editor:

Each year millions of graduates come out of our universities and colleges—and to what? They search for a job on which to build their security and future, a family and a home. They aren't asking for communism or a change of government in any form. All they want is a chance to work and live the American way, in accordance with the basic, sound principles of true Americanism.

Due to the trend of business and government for the last nine years, it is hard for the majority of us to determine just what the "American way" is—or has become.

It is my belief that there are enough men and women between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five to control any election of officers in this Government. Yet we stand by because we are told that we are not old enough or wise enough to run this country of ours. While we stand by, the older and wiser men pass laws, organize business, form monopolies and control power that we are to live and work under until their death.

Juett Box, Jr.

Hollywood, Calif.

UNSOUND BUSINESS

To the Editor:

Merchandise purchased on the instalment plan involves three non-entities – abnormal profit, excessive overhead or service, and interest for the time involved.

These utilities are generally sold according to the "rule of three." The retail price is three times the manufacturer's selling price.

Since instalment merchandise is of such nature that it can be resold, the purchaser generally buys second articles. He has recourse in purchasing goods represented to be second-hand, one piece at a time, if necessary.

The instalment system has been a means of lowering wages measured in both money and commodities. It has permitted wage earners to accept lower wages than they would otherwise have done, and deprived themselves of necessities to meet their obligations. The deferred judgment lacks the virtue of a contract, benefitting both parties. It is unsound in every transaction.

Charles Lukens

Toledo, Ohio

CLOSED CORPORATIONS

To the Editor:

The penalty tax on undistributed surplus for family owned and closed corporations of the Henry Ford type will force these institutions into the hands of the bankers and Wall Street or push them out of business.

This appears to be a punitive tax. There are about 1,500 corporations out of 500,000 listed on the exchanges whose stocks are supposed to be owned by the public. They manipulate these stocks depending upon which side of the market they are on. They usually have the public hold them and depreciate in price when there is a depression like 1931-1933 or like the present, and do not make any effort to correct until they freeze them out at the bottom. In the meantime they place their funds in treasury certificates or government bonds, tax free and they are liquid.

When business gets bad their investments shrink, upkeep wipes out surplus funds; the undistributed profit tax has made them vulnerable.

Make one tax 15 to 25 per cent or let a 5 per cent on capital investment be deducted before a tax is applied.

These family owned and closed corporations are being managed by owners who are former mechanics and know production operations. They are not conducted in some sky-scraper on Wall Street from charts and reports.

F. F.

Cleveland, Ohio

ONLY A SLIGHT RIPPLE

To the Editor:

Political intimidation and political bribery as witnessed recently, do not constitute penal offenses, but they are acts that are abhorrent to decent standards of official conduct.

The President may recommend legislation to the Congress, but he has no more right to try to influence its votes than he has to influence the decisions of the Courts. When he does attempt to influence the Congress, he is exceeding his constitutional power.

The voters, however, have the right to petition Congress to influence its action because the national legislature should represent the popular will. The people of the nation, through organizations and through individual telegrams and letters did petition the Senate to defeat the Reorganization Bill. The leading organizations opposing the bill are entirely non-political—the American Federation of Labor, American Legion, and various farmers' organizations. And a hundred thousand Americans, according to the press, had sufficient public interest to send telegrams of protest.

Then Mr. Roosevelt, unable as usual to stand any criticism, makes the statement that the passage of the bill "proves that the Senate cannot be purchased by organized telegrams based on direct misrepresentation."

It is absolutely diabolical when you consider that the President of the United States is criticising millions of patriotic Americans for acts performed by them in a decent way and strictly within their rights, when he, through his agents, did the same kind of acts but in a most indecent way and without any right to do so and secretly.

What is more incredible is that instead of there being a great roar of public indignation, there is only a slight ripple of protest. To such an extent has the moral sense of the American people been blunted by the national leadership of the past five years.

Harry D. Tyler

New York City

WORK FOR BETTERMENT

To the Editor:

After listening to Father Coughlin's inspiring talk against the Reorganization Bill, I feel that it is our duty to make our Representatives realize that we are not going to have our American form of government destroyed due to their lack of foresightedness.

Instead of letting America fall, let us all work to the betterment of all. This can be brought about by good hard work as in the days of old. We must not break the morale of our people by continued relief.

Let us open a way to better business and create a demand for the comforts of life for all our people.

W. B. H.

New York City

ONLY COURSE OPEN

To the Editor:

In an article entitled "Labor's Love Lost," in the March 21st issue of Social Justice, reference is made to a contract signed between the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and the A. F. of L.

While I hold no brief for either the N.L.R.B. or the C.I.O., I do not believe that all the information pertaining to this particular case was presented. While I admit that much criticism is due the N.L.R.B. for some of its past actions, in this case I think they pursued the only possible course open to them.

The Consolidated Edison Company supported a company union up until the Wagner Act was upheld by the Supreme Court. Immediately upon the handing down of the decision of the court, the company called together the officers of the company union, pinned an A. F. of L. tag on them and formed Local B-830, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and immediately signed a contract with this organization granting them sole bargaining rights for 42,000 employes. There had been no opportunity given the employes to vote as to whether or not they desired to have the A. F. of L. represent them. Supervisors were given batches of application forms for Local B-830 and were told to get the employes signed up, even to the point of making threats to accomplish their purpose.

Under these circumstances was it the duty of the N.L.R.B. to uphold the contract signed with a union with no members except a few officers appointed by the Consolidated Edison bosses?

If others care to share the squabbles of Lewis and Green we have no objection. But we refuse to become pawns in their controversy.

William E. Massey

Bronx, N. Y.

WANTED: A TARIFF

To the Editor:

Recovery would be here in six months with a protective tariff; all the schemes of borrowing on bonds and spending on public works do nothing but cause heavy tax burdens which are placing the people in veritable slavery. If the time ever comes when labor is paid equal wages the world over, then we can trade freely with no tariff barriers, money would be of equal value, and the racket of the international bankers would be terminated. Common sense makes us reason that no country will buy anything from us that they can produce cheaper themselves.

The removal of protective tariff is very pleasing to the merchants who have no patriotic feelings and no love of country. We are told that high tariff protects the big industries and that they charge what they please when there is no outside competition. This is untrue, for there is plenty of competition in our home market, and there are few monopolies in the manufacturing line. We have laws to take care of them if they were only enforced.

F. W. Gurtel

Secausus, N. J.

Million League

One Million Subscribers—Five Million Readers—By Christmas

YOU, now reading these lines, are a part of the great social justice movement.

SOCIAL JUSTICE is YOUR weekly review. It is YOUR medium of information as to what is actually going on behind the scenes in America. It is YOUR way of obtaining genuine information on what Father Coughlin thinks about affairs in our country today—tomorrow.

SOCIAL JUSTICE owes you, as an American Citizen, this most valuable service. You, as a thinking American, owe your active, enthusiastic support to social justice as a movement and to this weekly as a carrier of social justice news.

Thousands of our readers want to help. They write: "How can I do something?" They are seeking leadership in the great task of spreading the social justice principles of Father Coughlin.

It is for these friends of social justice that the "MILLION LEAGUE" is formed today. This organization has for its ultimate purpose only one thing—greater circulation of SOCIAL JUSTICE—One Million Subscribers—Five Million Readers—by Christmas.

Circulation is the very life-blood of our weekly. This life-blood MUST, if America is to know the facts, be ever increased, ever enriched with a fresh weekly supply of the rising truth.

At present we enjoy the largest circulation, for our kind of weekly, in America. That is far from being enough. Millions of our fellow-citizens have never yet read a copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE.

Father Coughlin is our leader in the fight for social justice in America. You—and you—and you—wherever you live in America are soldiers in the great battle for economic right.

Every soldier is needed today. The help of every one of you is asked in this drive for "One Million Subscribers—Five Million Readers—by Christmas."

We want every reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE to join the "MILLION LEAGUE" today. It costs nothing more than a little effort—and this effort is spread over a period of six months. Your slight effort will repay you a hundred-fold in the future of your country.

On the lower half of this page we are opening our summer premium circulation drive. That is for the men and women, boys and girls, who are out on the "firing line"—actually selling SOCIAL JUSTICE.

THAT IS NOT FOR MEMBERS OF THE "MILLION LEAGUE."

The "MILLION LEAGUE" members will work from BEHIND the front line trenches. The "MILLION LEAGUE" is for those who can aid social justice right in their homes—their offices—on the golf course—at a bridge table—at a tea—in school—at the theatre—at the ball game.

So, become a member today. If you will fill in and mail the Coupon over at the right, you will receive in a few days, all particulars of how you can aid social justice with no effort beyond your own entertaining social contacts.

Remember—Father Coughlin can only lead. The nationwide success of social justice depends upon you—and you—and you.

May we count on you—NOW?

FATHER COUGHLIN'S BROADCASTS ARE YOUR PERSONAL BUSINESS

SOCIAL JUSTICE is not conducted for personal profit. It is incorporated, but there are no salaries to directors, no dividends to stockholders.

SOCIAL JUSTICE belongs to the people. It is a mirror of TRUTH for the Nation. Just as Father Coughlin is America's leader in the broad field of social justice, SOCIAL JUSTICE is the only magazine in the United States dedicated solely to economic and social reform along the lines of our 16 points.

THE NET PROCEEDS OF OUR SOCIAL JUSTICE MAGAZINE ARE USED IN DEFRAYING THE COSTS OF FATHER COUGHLIN'S NATIONAL RADIO BROADCASTS.

Those wondrous discourses are YOUR property, just as SOCIAL JUSTICE is, in effect, the property of every subscriber.

As an American, you need Father Coughlin's broadcasts. America needs them today more than ever before. The world—in its sad plight—needs application of his humane principles of conduct.

This year of 1938 will be momentous. Terrific events are in the offing. It is the year of Congressional elections. This Fall can bring to our country a sharp return to the Republic we knew—or disaster.

THINGS THAT CAN HAPPEN THIS FALL ARE VERY MUCH YOUR BUSINESS!

The voice of Father Coughlin, which is YOUR property as an American, MUST be made to ring week after week in the homes of millions of Americans. To see that it does is also YOUR business.

What more reason do you need to join the "MILLION LEAGUE" today—so that during the next few months you can do your part for the social and economic betterment of your country?

Use of the Co-Operation Coupon below—NOW—will bring to you details of how you can do this.

CO-OPERATIVE COUPON

SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

I wish to help Father Coughlin and social justice in the United States by joining the "MILLION LEAGUE."

Please send me at once full particulars of how I can be of assistance.

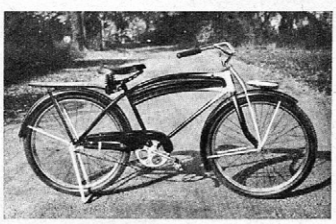
My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

YOUNG MAN, WHAT ARE YOU DOING THIS SUMMER?

SOME OF THE PREMIUMS YOU CAN WIN FOR A FEW HOURS WORK EACH WEEK



5098—Streamline Bicycle. Equipped with balloon tires, cadmium plated stand, coaster brake, torpedo light, ruby reflector tail light, tank and luggage carrier. 18" seat mast, and comfortable saddle. .....6080 papers.

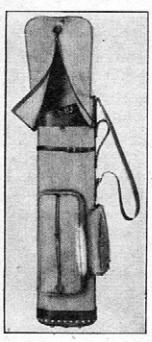
1071—"Duchess" Wrist Watch by New Haven. Yellow gold plate case with chromium back. Silvered dial with etched numerals and unbreakable crystal. Two-toned leather strap 1110 papers.

Did you know that thousands of boys, as well as grown-ups, are earning as much as $20.00 per week selling SOCIAL JUSTICE for only a few hours on Saturdays and on Sunday mornings?

You can do as well this summer—perhaps better. You need spending money every week-end, or perhaps you would like to help your parents with household expenses. Here's your chance. SOCIAL JUSTICE, our weekly magazine devoted to the principles of Father Coughlin, is known to every man, woman and child in America. It is in constant demand, and the demand is rising. It is more than two years old. YOU ARE NOT INTRODUCING SOMETHING NEW AND UNTRIED.

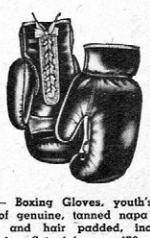
Besides the money you can earn—there are the premiums. Oh, yes, the premiums! A great variety of valuable prizes will go to distributors of SOCIAL JUSTICE according to the number of papers they sell in June, July and August. Fishing tackle, bicycles, boxing gloves, baseball and football equipment, luggage, sweaters, golf clubs and bags—prizes for boys, girls, men and women. Remember—you get these in addition to the money you make each week.

So, how about it? Use the Coupon below right now and get the particulars. As soon as your Coupon arrives, we shall send you a beautifully illustrated catalogue of premiums to be given away. We will also give you complete instructions as to how to sell SOCIAL JUSTICE, where to sell it in your town or city, and a full schedule of profits you can make. Let's go!



3057—English Oval Type Golf Bag, made of good quality Hose Duck. Equipped with envelope zipper equipped hood. Choice of Tan, Gray or Cocoa Hose Duck. Has zipper ball and shoe pockets. State color desired..... .....1170 papers.

5116—Playground Ball, with selected horsehide cover and yarn wrapped center. 12" size..... .....80 papers.



5122 — Boxing Gloves, youth's size. Made of genuine, tanned napa glove leather and hair padded, including palm grip. Set of four.....470 papers.

USE THIS COUPON NOW—

CIRCULATION DEPT.,
Social Justice,
Royal Oak, Michigan.
Gentlemen:

Please count me in on your Cash and Special Premium offer for selling SOCIAL JUSTICE this summer.

Send me without obligation on my part illustrated catalogue of premiums and full instructions.

My Name Is.....

My Address Is.....

City or Town.....State.....

YOU CAN EARN AS MUCH AS $20.00 PER WEEK IN CASH!

The Man of the Hour

JOHN NANCE GARNER is more than Vice President. To many, he is a Trojan horse from whose political belly emerge parliamentary soldiers to slay the New Deal. To others, he is the reincarnation of Andrew Jackson attempting to translate Jeffersonian democracy from words to facts.

To all, he is the nemesis of the New Deal as interpreted by the proponents of the Court-packing bill; the World Court project and the Reorganization Bill. In these three instances Garner has been against the Government.

Last week, he is reported as having voiced his opposition to the pump-priming program advanced by Mr. Roosevelt.

John Nance Garner never gives interviews, never makes speeches and never displays his hand. Around him are rallying disaffected Southern Democrats, Republicans and heart-sick Northern Democrats. With Congressmen he is more popular than the President.

Add these qualities together and it is easy to foresee that the 1940 presidential nomination will not be in the hands of Mr. Roosevelt nor in the power of Mr. Farley. John Nance Garner is gaining certain control of all Jeffersonian Democrats. While the President's power is waning, Garner's is waxing. Insiders say that his astuteness is owing greatly to the training which he has received at the hands of his better half, the most analytical lady in Washington.

Despite his reticence, Garner's actions and friends permit us to make the following observations: It is apparent that the Vice President is in sharp and vehement disagreement with the New Deal pump-priming plans. He is opposed to borrowing more fountain pen money. There is no indication that he, or any likely combination of congressional conservatives, will be able to stem emergency expenditures, but there is hope that this group will agree to issue money against the wealth of the nation. Fearful that a greater crisis than pump-priming will arise between now and 1940, and knowing the keen judgment possessed by the Texan, it is unlikely that he will break openly with Mr. Roosevelt at this juncture. If he breaks at all, he will prefer to wait for a more dramatic moment in the early months of 1940.

When Mr. Roosevelt gets in a jam he goes fishing. Mr. Garner followed his example on one momentous occasion. When the judiciary bill engaged our attention, he differed from the President who returns home without fish. Garner came home with a whale which swallowed the judiciary bill as completely as its great ancestor swallowed Jonah.

The Garnerites in and around Washington are good dieticians. They know that the Democratic Party will develop indigestion if Mr. Roosevelt continues to feed the South an uninterrupted dish of political ice cream. They complain that too many committees and too much power are controlled by the South. Already their political stomach is aching because too much New Deal money has been spent on the South. In other words, Jack Garner and the Garnerites are Americans first, Southerners second and New Dealers third.

"*Social Justice* is synonymous with Class Cooperation . . . It is opposed to Class Conflict"

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